Tear gas in dorm routs 400

John Moses

undreds of choking, coughing panic-stricken dorm residents 15-story Verducci Hall last ht after an unidentified man lobd a military issue tear gas nister into the lobby.

More than 100 residents were ted at the scene and about 33 e overcome by the gas and taken area hospitals, according to stant Fire Chief-Division Three, Landi.

olice are searching for a 6' 2" e male with dark, curly hair, wearing green army fatigues and a black fedora, who hall assistants say threw a canister into the lobby at 9:16 p.m.

That canister exploded near Residence Night Manager Cookie O'Brien, who was almost immediately incapacitated by the gas.

"The canister came flying out of the stairway door, then the door came flying shut," said O'Brien. "I couldn't chase him because I would have had to go right through the heart of the cloud."

The man then slammed the door to the north stairwell. The gas rose through the lobby and entered the ventilation system, where it spread throughout the building.

"The alarm went off in three short bursts, most people thought it was just a false alarm," said resident Terri Ross. Ross and others ran down the south fire escape, where she said they could still smell some of the gas.

Kevin Purcell, a 14th floor resident, was watching television on the seventh floor with friends when "people started pounding on the door, yelling. I thought they were just trying to get us pissed or something."

Student Bob Kurdu is legally blind, and had trouble leaving the building because, "I didn't know where the damn fire-escape was, and people were really hysterical." Kurdu described the smell as something like "hot pepper."

Fire officials on the scene said the gas was probably CS tear gas, the more severe of the two common tear gases. The canisters were military types, and fire officials said they would be taken to military authorities for identification.

Department of Public Safety officers were first on the scene, followed by the San Francisco Police. Residence Hall manager Jerry Smith said, "After the canister went off in the lobby, DPS was there right away. The first thing they did was to evacuate the dorm, they checked every room."

But residents reported finding out about the tear gas only by the symptoms of the gas, fire alarms, and the shouts of residents standing in the tennis court area of the dorm patio.

Resident Bill Polakis was standing on the 15th floor, about to enter the elevator when he "smelled this horrible burning smell. Tears were coming out of my eyes." Polakis ran down to the eighth floor, where he rested briefly on the balcony, then he wrapped a shirt around his head and ran down the south fire escape.

By 10:16 p.m. police had barricaded Lake Merced Boulevard and the San Francisco Office of Emergency Services had set set up a mobile command post outside the dorm.

Firemen searched each room for occupants as television news crews swarmed around the entrance to the fume-filled lobby.

Displaced residents stayed in Mary Ward Cantina or were refer-

See Gas p. 1A

San Francisco State

PHOENIX

ume 34, No. 14 | *The Award-Winning Student Newspaper* | **Thursday May. 3, 1984**

anic strikes:

t felt like my st dying breath'

im Donohue

y head was burning up and it ke my nose was about to ex-. It was the scariest thing I've xperienced," said one student watching the ambulances and rucks battle for position in of the 15-story dormitory last

exploded tear gas canister d nearly 400 students to uate Verducci Residence Hall ly after 9 p.m.

e gas rose up the stairwells of 15-story building and seeped inhe dormitory rooms through the tilation ducts and underneath doors, and caught the surprised dents in the face as they evated, said Norris Gay, a senior oring in mathematics.

ay, who evacuated from the h floor, said, "By the time I hed the fifth floor, I could hard-e. The more I rubbed my face, more my face started to burn." ine fire trucks and more than a n ambulances arrived on the e approximately 10 minutes after the tear gas worked its way into the dorm's hallways.

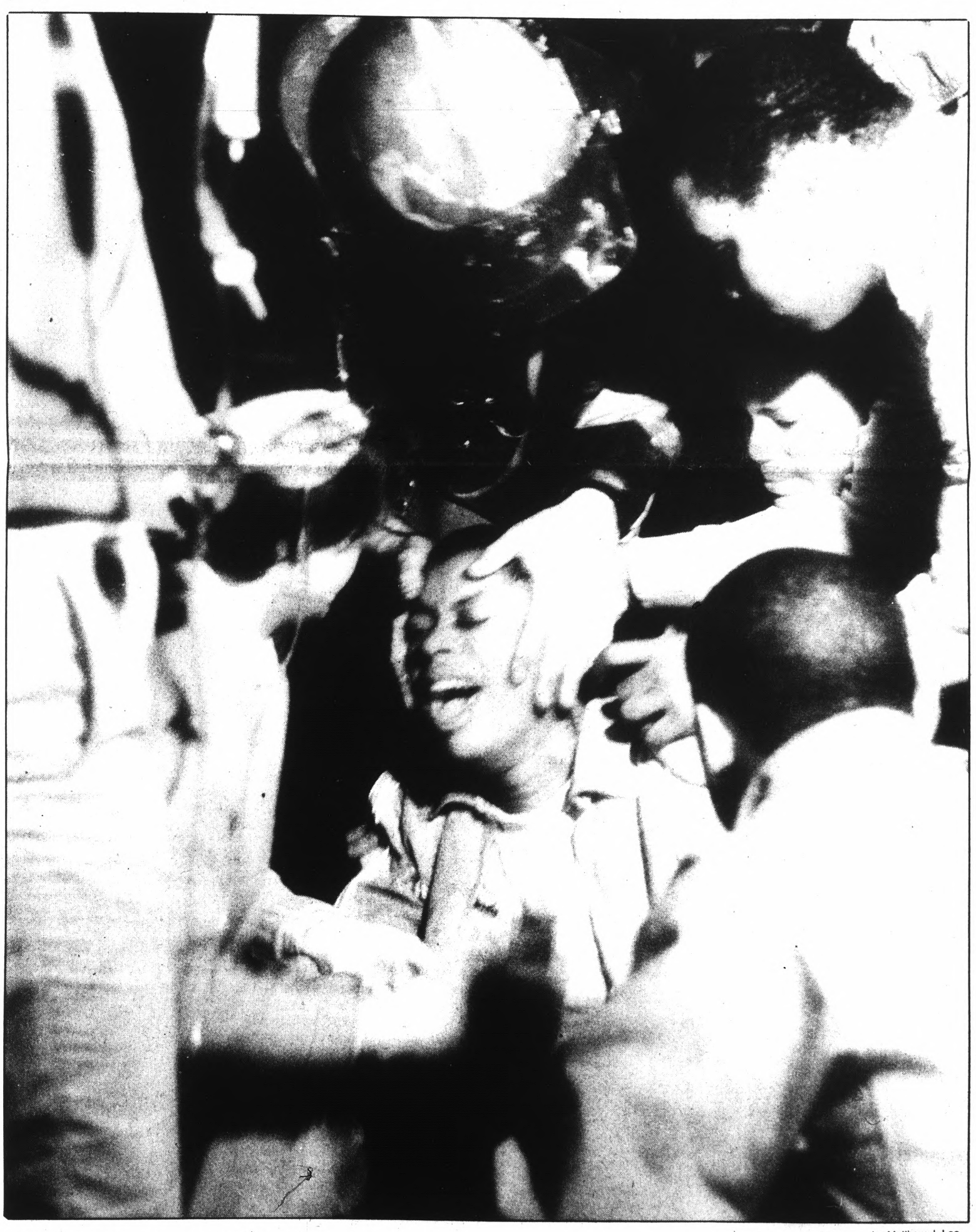
Scott Ellman, a junior majoring in Broadcasting Arts, said he saw many students crying and coughing in the hallways, stairwells and the lobby. "I'm glad I made it out alive," Ellman said, adding that he saw many students hugging each other after they got outside of the building.

Ellman described the tear gas "as a cloud of fog. At first I didn't know what it was. Then I soon realized it was tear gas."

Steve Rosen, a sophomore majoring in film, said he had to run down five flights of stairs and into an "all smoked out" Verducci lobby. He then escaped to the large lawn in front of Mary Park Hall where hundreds of students watched fire and ambulance personnel assist dozens of injured students.

Many students, suffering from eye irritation, were given a water rinse by paramedics. And one residence hall employee cautioned the

See Reaction p. 1A



by Matthew J. Lee

A tear gas victim was given aid last night outside Verducci Hall. More than one dozen ambulances were at the scene.

layers call coach nexperienced'

leidi Novotny

wo SF State women are going to National Collegiate Athletic ciation Division II Conference day, though they say it's not ugh the efforts of their tennis n.

wn Furseth is ranked 12th in CAA western region as a result er seasonal record and her s in the Northern California tic Conference Tournament in ert Park. Furseth and Diane slavich, who ranked 13th, say y-Ann Jayne, their 24-year-old, -year coach, is too inexperienco coach their team.

oth women also attended nals last year.

She shouldn't have even been idered for the job," said eth Monday. "Her expertise be at the level we're playing at. st wasn't enough."

loslavich said she thinks Jayne experienced. "But I'm not mad at her, I'm mad at the people who hired her. As a person, we really like her, but that really can't help make the team any better."

Jayne played league championships in high school and ranked 10th in the Eastern Regional Inter-Collegiate Tennis Championships in her senior year in college. She teaches private lessons at a tennis club in Half Moon Bay and will play in the Michelob Light Tennis Tournament this summer, as she did last summer.

Jayne is philosophical about the team's objections.

"They may not have agreed with all my decisions as a coach," she said. "But as far as I'm concerned, this was my first year of coaching. It was difficult in a sense in that these women were veteran players and this was a learning experience for me."

Nevertheless, Jayne's team came

See Tennis p. 1B

On Their Own

hoenix presents the second part of a two-week series on the disabled.

Helping the disabled ice-skate. p. 8.
Finding housing is especially tough for the disabled. p. 8
Reagan budget cuts have hurt the Center for Independent Living. 9.
Gay Blackford has not let a difficult life overwhelm her. p. 9

Students counter Latino poverty

By Phillip Epps

"We went to a town in the jungle once. It was dense jungle, very hot and we were going at a rapid pace for about six hours. I fell into mud up to my arms. I wasn't even in that good of shape. I was kind of sick with intestinal problems. I could have had a religious experience, although I'm not religious. I started praying and saying to myself 'I think I'm going to die.' "

Allison Hyde, 20, an SF State international relations major, has been workng with "Los Amigos" in Latin America each summer for the last five years. She has innoculated Indian children in the jungles of Ecuador and built latrines in Mexico. Hyde said she is disillusioned only by not being able to do enough. She is headed for Paraguay this summer to work as an assistant project director.

"I am to be in charge of a yellow fever and measles vaccination program in the rural areas of Paraguay. We will be vaccinating children between 9 months and 5 to 6 years old.

"We work locally with all levels of whatever contacts we can make. Amigos does not get money from the United States (government). We have to do fundraising and we use the money for supplies."

For the last 20 years, Los Amigos, an apolitical, non-profit, self-help group has been ferrying supplies and enthusiastic students, trained in

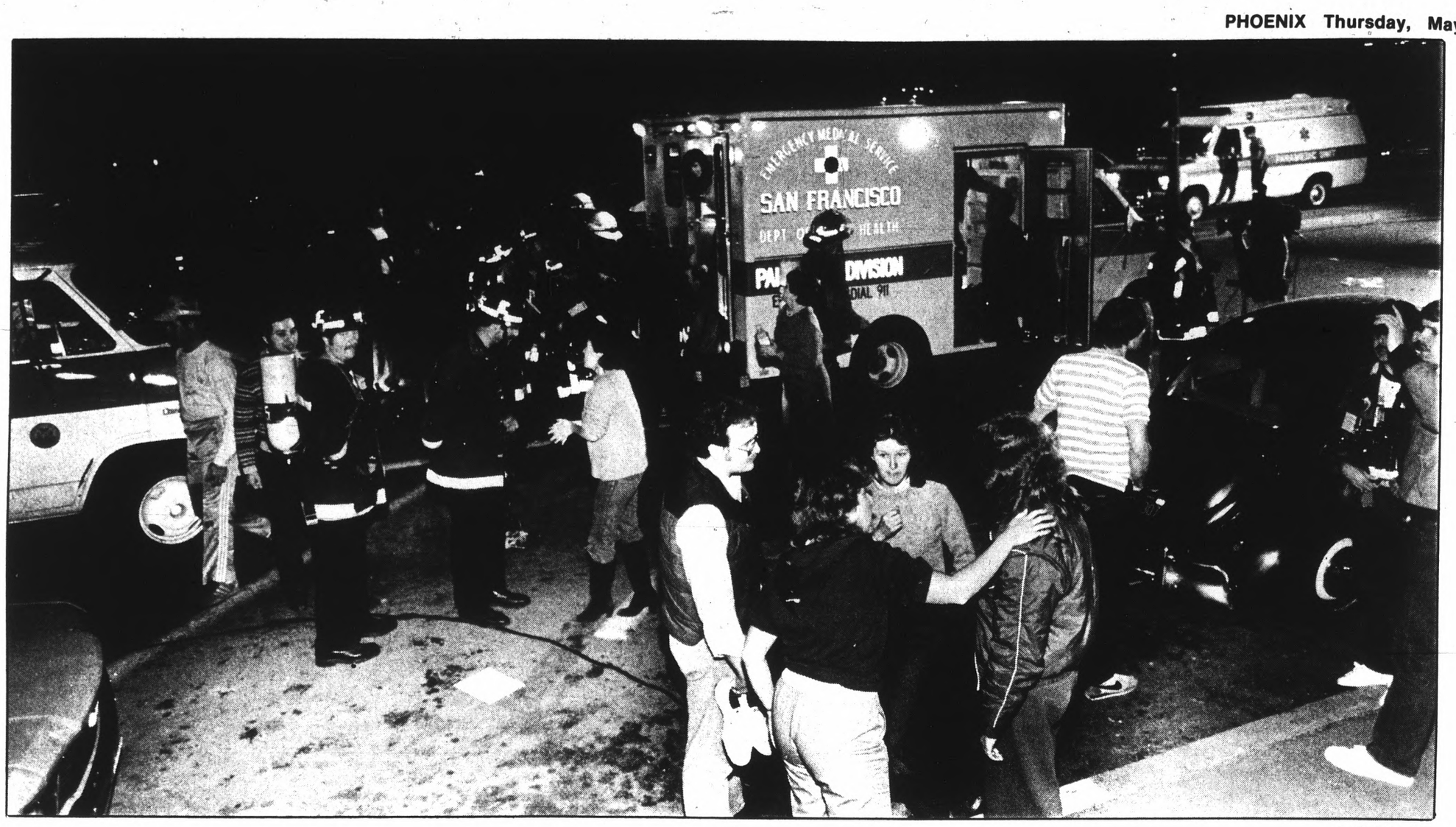
See Amigos p. 1B

Celebrating Culture

This is Semana de la Raza (week of the race.)

☐ Trying to make Cinco de Mayo more than a day of festivities, p. 2
☐ Life is celebrated daily at the Mission Cultural Center, p. 3
☐ Low Hispanic enrollment in college has its roots on the high school level, p. 3
☐ The history of Hispanic immigration, p. 2

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE



By Toru Kawana

Students evacuated from Verducci Hall waited for firefighters and ambulances on Lake Merced Boulevard

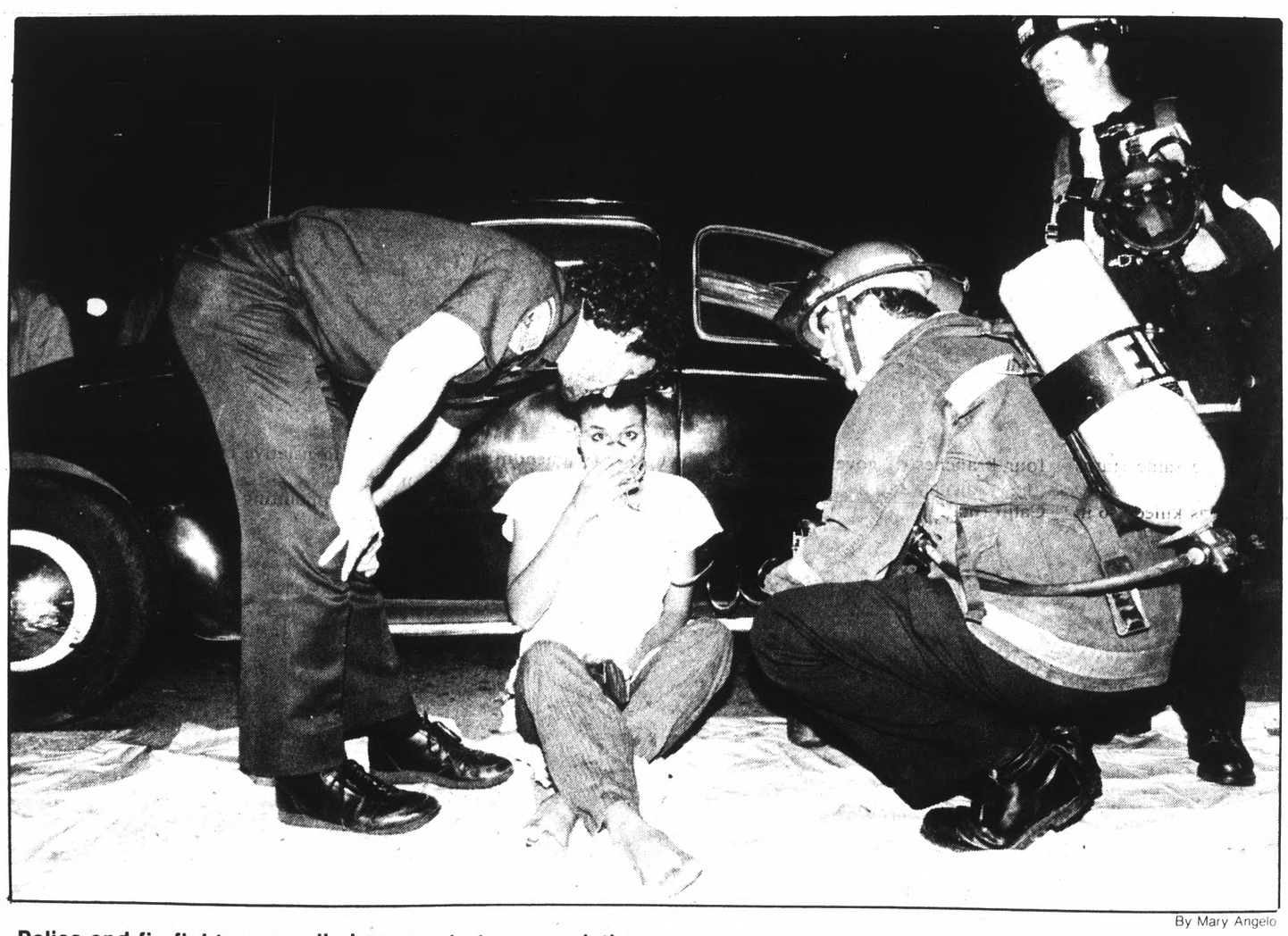
Gas

Continued from p. 1

red to the Dining Center until the hall was opened just after midnight. Residents were warned to wash their clothes and bedding , and to discard all food left exposed during the tear gas contamination.

Nine fire-trucks and more than a dozen ambulances responded to the emergency. Although the canisters burned white-hot, no fire damage was reported.

Paramedic Dave McGrew said the most common reaction to the gas was irritation to the eyes and lungs and chest pains.



By Mary Angelo

Police and firefighters supplied oxygen to tear gas victims

by Matthew J. Lee

Firefighters examine the tear gas canister

Reaction

Continued from p. 1

students waiting for treatment to immediately remove their contact lenses.

A Department of Public Safety officer ordered students away from the building and into the dorm's Dining Center were they were told it would be a two-hour wait before they could return to their rooms. Most students ignored the warning and continued to wait outside of Mary Park Hall, watching the spectacle of students streaming from Verducci and ambulances crowding in between fire trucks.

"At first I thought it was a fire," said Jean-Pierre Weingarten, a junior majoring in mathematics. "Then, as I started down the fire exit (from the seventh floor), it felt like my last dying breath. I was coughing very hard and it felt like needles poking at my eyes. All I could see was a lot of people running and shouting, 'Get down, get down (the stairs)!' "

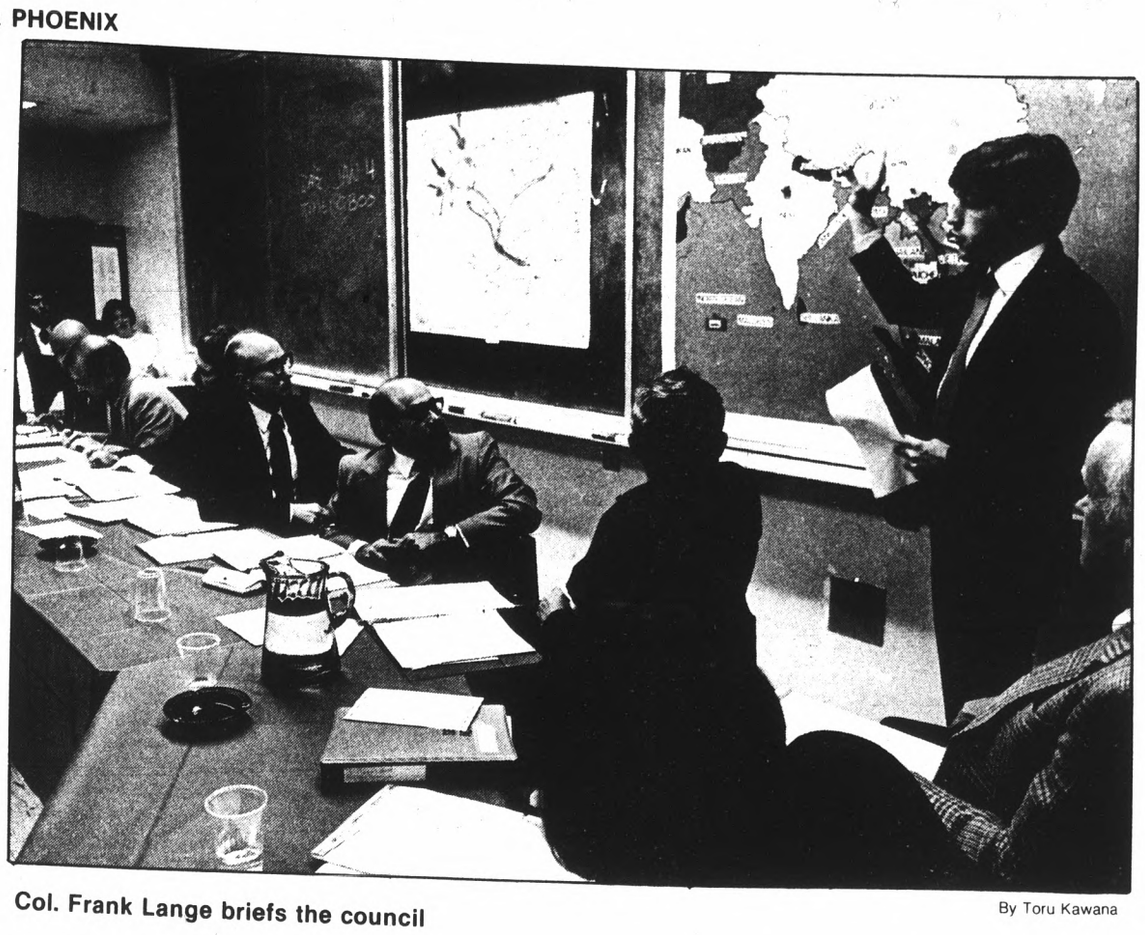
George Reid, a junior majoring in accounting, said he was at a party on the ninth floor when the fire alarm went off. "When we left the room, there were some people lying on the floor and others were helping them leave the building."

One student, a senior majoring in political science, said that she hoped the police would catch whoever was responsible for the incident and lock him in a room filled with tear gas.

by Matthew J.

Students receive care in an ambulance

Game simulates world crises



Col. Frank Lange briefs the council

By Toru Kawana

y Roberto Padilla II

Washington D.C., Jan. 2, 1985.

Newly elected President Marshall Windmiller didn't appear nervous s he addressed the National Securi- Council regarding the recent inva- ion of Thailand by Vietnamese roops.

"I don't want to get this country nvolved militarily in this area unless ur national interests are at stake. y this I am referring to military ases and natural resources vital to his country," said Windmiller.

Latest reports available to the resident reveal that Vietnam com- itted about 30,000 troops to the ffensive designed to destroy Khmer ouge, Sihanoukist and Kampu- hean Nationalist Liberation Forces perating against Vietnamese troops n Kampuchea.

"The American people did not lect me to be a clone of Ronald eagan," expounded Windmiller, s he reiterated his pledge to avoid irect military involvement.

Windmiller, a Professor of Inter- ational Relations at SF State, and e remaining members of the Secu- ty Council are actors in the "Crisis ame," a simulation of the foreign olicy decision-making process dur- g a crisis situation.

The game, a spin-off of a series n by ABC's Nightline under the me name, was designed by a roup of 17 students in the Interna- onal Relations Department. The udents began research for the simulation in February, some de- voting as much as 30 to 40 hours a week.

"I think this is a testimony to higher education when you can get this many faculty members and stu- dents to devote their time and energy to a project of this kind," said Windmiller, who emphasized that the simulation was an all- student effort.

The International Relations Department has been impressed enough with the production that they plan to make it a class next semester. Some of the original students involved in the game will act as teaching assistants, said Shawn Garman, Director for the Crisis Game.

The scenario, presented as a two- part program to conclude tonight at 6 p.m. in HLL 362, is designed as an in-depth study in crisis manage- ment.

"The next time students pick up the paper and read that U.S. troops are being sent to Nicaragua or El Salvador they will see that the ac- tions of the security councils are ra- tional, and that they are not the result of a snap decision," said Frank Lange, a student in the Crisis Game.

According to Garman, the South- east Asian conflict was chosen because it was the only area in the world where all the superpowers had strategic interests.

"It's kind of a terrible joke, but we created this scenario before the events in the world started to devel- op, and sure enough it looks like someone stole our plot," said Gar- man, referring to the present day crisis in the region.

By the end of Tuesday's simula- tion the Vietnamese had pushed up to 90,000 troops as far as 30 miles into Thai territory. The Thai mil- itary, strained to the limit, began to show signs of collapse, and a U.S. frigate, reportedly firing in self defense, sank a Kampuchean patrol boat in the Gulf of Thailand.

Then at 9:15 EST it was reported that the USS Dawn, an ammunition ship operating in the Gulf of Thai- land, was strafed by unidentified aircraft. Two U.S. servicemen were killed, six wounded, the world awaits the president's response . . .

AS money not in Africa — Citicorp

By Alex Neill

The Associated Students has $100,000 invested in California real estate, not the apartheid govern- ment of South Africa, said Herbert T. Fisher, branch manager for the Citicorp Savings and Loan Associa- tion branch office at 19th and Taraval streets.

Citicorp Savings and Loan Asso- ciation is a subsidiary of Citicorp of New York, holding company for one of the largest banks in the world and the single largest U.S. investor in South Africa. Citicorp Savings and Loan Association is comprised of 92 branches throughout Californi- nia.

"We invest money only in Cal- ifornia real estate or real estate mor- tages," said Fisher in response to Tuesday's Golden Gater story link- ing a $100,000 AS certificate of deposit to Citicorp investments in South Africa.

"The student body should rest assured we are not sending any of their money to support an apartheid government," Fisher said.

Each semester the AS is allocated $10 of each student's registration fees. Besides the $100,000 deposited in Citicorp Savings and Loan, the AS has another $400,000 invested in California Federal Savings and Bell Savings and Loan, neither of which has been shown to have any connec- tion with loans or investments in South Africa.

However, Citicorp was reported in the October 8, 1983 issue of The Nation to have "participated in $545 million worth of loans to South Africa during the past several years."

While Citicorp Savings and Loans investments are llimited to Califor- nia real estate deals, Fisher said he did not know to what extent the parent Citicorp in New York may be investing in overseas operations or what percentage of Citicorp Savings and Loans the parent company re- ceives.

Fisher also said that Citicorp Sav- ings and Loan did not handle AS in- vestments until 1982. Until then, AS money was invested in Fidelity Sav- ings and Loan, which was bought out by Citicorp in Oct, 1982. The last Citicorp of New York loan in South Africa was made in 1980.

Duncan Meaney, as associate in Working Assets, a mutual fund pro- gram to aid people in making in- vestments which do not go to op- pressive governments, arms man- ufacturing, or environmentally damaging projects, said this is misleading.

"They can get around this by ex- tending loans of existing or making loans to companies outside South Africa who can turn around and loan it in South Africa," he said.

Fisher said he did not know if Citicorp in New York did this, "but our position is that we would do nothing to support a racist govern- ment."

Fisher met with AS Business Manager yesterday to determine how AS money was being invested.

"I asked him where our in- vestments were going, who they were with, and told him we would be making some decisions based on that information," McDuffie said.

"I'm not concerned whether we're making the most money, but where our investments are going."

A dispute has emerged as to whether the university administra- tion or AS officers were responsible for depositing money in Citicorp Savings and Loan.

Bob Hite, university accounting officer, said in the Gater article that it was "McDuffie's responsibility to let us know (which accounts) to keep."

McDuffie said the Citicorp ac- count was opened before he took over as AS Business Manager in Ju- ly. A September 2, 1983 memo from Hite to McDuffie stated: "In the past. . .the investments have been made soley by my office with no in- volvement of any officer or em- ployee of the Associated Students." The memo then detailed plans to in- volve McDuffie in investment deci- sions. Hite was not available for comment at press time.

CSU autonomy dies in state senate committee

y Richard Schneider

ACRAMENTO — A state consti- tional amendment which would ve granted the California State niversity trustees the same status w enjoyed by the University of lifornia Regents was killed 7-6 in e state Senate Finance Committee onday.

The amendment, sponsored by nance Committee Chairman Al- d Alquist, D-San Jose, would ve stripped the state legislature of role of overseer of the CSU sys- tem, except for granting budgets and police power and defining the system's mission. It would have made the system a fifth branch in the state government, joining the four branches of governor, legisla- ture, judiciary and the University of California.

Supporters of the amendment — including Chancellor W. Ann Rey- nolds, various CSU trustees and presidents and the CSU Academic Senate — said it would have permit- ted the trustees to manage the system's affairs more efficiently and would have freed from legislative constraints what Reynolds called this "mature institution."

Finance Committee member Mil- ton Marks, R-San Francisco, voted against the amendment, saying it "lacked adequate protection for the employees of the CSU system."

A source inside the legislature said that even if the amendment had passed the Finance Committee it was "doomed" to failure in the Senate Constitutional Amendment Committee.

Also opposing the amendment were the California State Employees Association and the California State Students Association.

"We don't want to see CSU turn- ed into another UC," said CSSA Legislative Director Curtis L. Rich- ards, citing what he called a "dis- appointing track record on student affirmative action" on the part of the UC. "

He also said CSSA did not favor the trustees being given the power to enact changes such as imposing tui- tion on students, raising the student to teacher ratio in the system and giving university presidents authori- ty to shift funds within their univer- sity, particularly from the Student Services Fund.

The Student Services Fund is sup- plied wholly by student fees and traditionally has been earmarked for student activities, rather than in- struction or university facilities.

Amigos

ntinued from p. 1

rst-aid, community hygiene and nflict resolution skills, to impov- ished parts of Latin America.

Volunteers work four to eight eek stints during summer break. heir duties include innoculating hildren, assisting local medical eople, digging fresh-water wells, uilding latrines and instructing the oor on basic hygiene and methods sterilizing drinking water. They e encouraged to teach the people achieve self-sufficiency, not de- endence.

Alison Urfer, coordinator for the arin chapter, which includes San rancisco, said Los Amigos is "al- ost like a junior Peace Corps" but not connected to the U.S. govern- ent, except for routine communi- ation with the State Department. he group will work this summer in e Dominican Republic, Mexico, osta Rica, Venezuela, Ecuador, eru and Paraguay.

"These countries change every ear because of political stability," she said. Each year atin American governments invite os Amigos to help communities at are in need.

"The primary goal of Los Amig- is to provide community services r people in Latin America and so give young people in this coun- y an opportunity to do things such give shots and build latrines. hey get a chance to do things and far more adult than they would in this country," said Urfer.

The volunteers, usually "white iddle class" students from age 16 , are trained for a year prior to aving this country in areas such as edical and sanitation procedures, panish conversation and Latin merican culture. There are ap- roximately 30 chapters and 450 udent volunteers nationwide. The st for supplies, transportation and ousing is about $2,500 a student. he students must raise most of the oney themselves, although some ansportation and housing are pro- ded by the host government.

Allison Hyde

By Russell Yip

Hyde, the daughter of BCA pro- fessor Stuart Hyde, is fluent in Spanish and has many "war stories" to tell.

"It was an incredibly jarring ex- perience to see the poverty. I was in the jungles of Ecuador in 1981. We traveled in dugout canoes and we had no electricity, running water or roads. The people had nothing. The clinics, if they had one at all, were bamboo huts with palm thatched roofs. Jungle terrain is very difficult to travel through with the heat and the insects.

"Once a woman came running up to us this clinic, shouting 'Help me, help me. My husband's been hit in the eye with a piece of wood and he is dying.' We packed our bags and went to this house that was up on stilts. It was bamboo and had noth- ing in it. It was an Indian family. The man was lying on a hard bam- boo bed in obvious pain. We re- moved the wood, applied antibiotics and patched it up. The man had about six kids and they were all star- ing at what was happening. They had never seen gringos before.

"The woman asked us how much she owed us. Of course she didn't.

See Amigos p. 10

Tennis

Continued from p. 1

in second to the University of California at Davis at the NCAC conference. Furseth took first place in number two singles. She won two rounds to get to the finals, beating Maria Newton of Davis for all- conference honors, 7-6, 6-0.

Miloslavich took second place in number one singles, losing only to Helen Nazar of Davis, 7-5, 6-2. The two players will fly to Chattanooga, Tennessee, for the NCAA con- ference Tuesday.

The team ranked second to Davis in the seven-college conference that includes, in order of descending rank, Sacramento, Hayward, Sonoma, Humboldt and Stanislaus.

The SF State women's tennis team has come in second to Davis for the past several years.

"It's a very odd conference because Davis is so good and Stanislaus and Homboldt are so bad that it makes the season seem kind of crazy," said Jayne.

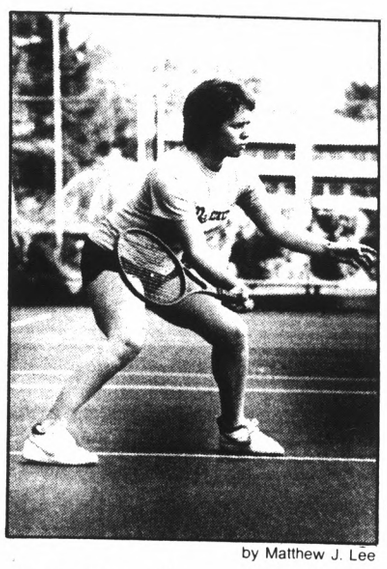
Furseth said she thinks she and Miloslavich could have won their NCAC doubles together if they had had a "better coach."

"Diane and I came off the court after losing our doubles 6-3, 6-7, 4-6 and I said to Diane that I'd never wanted a coach more in my life. Our opponents' turnaround was when their coach talked to them."

Jayne said that during the doubles matches, "The two of them handled themselves well. It was a very tense game, as the scores show."

Furseth said, "The biggest thing the whole team felt was that it wouldn't be so bad if she could en- courage us mentally. She'd have to know something about the game and how to pick our opponents' weaknesses and then just support and encourage us. She's just very in- experienced. A lot of it isn't her fault. She can't learn it on her own in one semester."

Jayne said, "I'm looking forward to next season, when I can try out new drills and ideas from other coaches. I have a list of things I should have done. One of them is to be stricter with people who didn't show up for practice."



by Matthew J. Lee

Dawn Furseth

Jayne had moved Furseth down from number one on the ladder to number two early in the season because of family problems Furseth was having.

"I felt let down when Peggy mov- ed me, and I didn't work as hard as I could have," Furseth said. "But I just got tired of losing and I decided I was going to win for myself. When she moved me to number two, I wrote off going to nationals, but I started trying to enjoy it again in- stead of making it a job. But after Bakersfield, I did very well. That's what helped me get to nationals."

Miloslavich is a senior but Furseth, a sophomore, is consider- ing a transfer to Davis to "redshirt" a year and avoid another season with Jayne. "(SF State Athletic Director) Bill Partlow may receive a letter of intent from Davis, stating that I have approached the Davis tennis coach about transferring to Davis," she said.

"I'd like to return to SF State because Davis is expensive, but they have a good athletic program."

Furseth said she and Miloslavich are not alone in their complaints. She said the team had a meeting with Partlow "a couple of weeks ago" to tell him how they feel.

Partlow would not confirm that the team had talked to him, saying only that he has had "input from students."

He said, "I'm currently using the same evaluation process to evaluate Miss Jayne as I do all part-time lec- turers. I expect to make a decision within the next two weeks about whether she will coach next season."

Jayne said, "The evaluations and my self-evaluation are in to Partlow. I have a tentative teaching schedule for the fall semester, but right now I'm still waiting for the decision to be made higher up about the next season next spring. As far as I'm concerned. I'm ready for another season."

Four of the seven women on the team who could be reached agreed that Jayne lacks experience.

Sue Howard, a sophomore, said, "Jayne is a great supporter, a great friend to everyone, but we needed a coach with a knowledge of the sport. It's fine to have moral sup- port, but we need coaching." Howard, the number six single, lost in the NCAC finals to take second to Davis.

Julie Wellik, a senior, said, "She can't be blamed for what she doesn't know. She's a nice lady, but that won't help your game. She's enthusiastic and she tries, but it's hard to respect someone who knows even less than the players about ten- nis. It's the fault of the athletic department."

At the NCAC tournament, Wellik lost in the first round but went on to win the consolidation and took third place in the number four singles.

NAL DEFECTIVE

Celebrating Culture

Cinco de Mayo: Latin solidarity

By Darlene Keyer and Shelly Nicholson

The Mexican army fought and defeated the French in the town of Puebla, Mexico in 1862. This victory is celebrated today as the holiday known as Cinco de Mayo, which translated into English means the 5th of May.

In commemoration of Cinco de Mayo, this week has been declared as Semana de La Raza (Week of the Race). There will be a series of events on campus this week, sponsored by La Raza Organization, featuring speakers, films, workshops and cultural activities.

Beatriz Sandoval, one of the coordinators of the campus La Raza organization, said Cinco de Mayo, unfortunately, has become popularized as a one-day event, a fun Mexican holiday.

"Cinco de Mayo is considered to be a Mexican holiday, but it encompasses a lot more than that," she said. "It signifies solidarity among Raza people in their continuing struggle for self-determination. Semana de la Raza was organized to cause a rise in consciousness about issues in Latin America that need to be brought out. It will also be used to maintain and reinforce the links of the La Raza community.

"You have to understand what Raza is. It is all Spanish-speaking people that have indigenous origins. We don't like the term 'Hispanic' because it doesn't cover enough people," she said.

The campus La Raza Organization includes 150 students from Mexico, Central America, South America, Cuba and Puerto Rico. It is part of a coalition of La Raza Students in Health Sciences, La Raza Engineers and Scientists, the La Raza Business Organization, La Raza Students in Psychology, La Raza Students in Broadcasting, Artistas De La Raza and La Raza Faculty and Staff.

Sandoval said the coalition formed during the 1968 racial strikes at SF State and is a "social, political and cultural group."

Today has been designated campus Raza Youth College Awareness Day and La Raza will host a number of Hispanic high school students from throughout the Bay Area. There will be workshops and speakers to inform them of the opportunities available at SF State.

"This day is dedicated to increasing the awareness of youths regarding college," said Sandoval. "There are biases in the education system for Raza youths, but there are ways of overcoming these barriers. These youths need to redirect their energies in more positive areas. The workshops held today will help to motivate these youths to think about what they want to do in terms of the future."

La Raza's interest in education includes the large Latin community in San Francisco's Mission District. Members of La Raza tutor students at Mission High School, Balboa High School and at the Real Alternative School.

Patricia Ovando, a La Raza Studies major from El Salvador and also a coordinator of the group, tutored at the Real Alternative School last year. "The students there need to be tutored one-on-one," she said. "The school is for Latin youths that dislike school or don't even go to school. This is their last chance."

Students from the organization also counsel youth at "La Casa," a halfway house next door to Real Alternative School.

La Raza works closely with the Ethnic Studies Department and La Raza Studies instructors.

Juan Gonzalez, chairman of the La Raza Studies Department and a La Raza instructor, assists students of La Raza Organization in planning events such as Semana de La Raza.

"The students try to maintain links with the La Raza community to make things better for our people," said Gonzalez.

In helping maintain these links, once a year the organization holds "La Noche de La Familia" (Family Night). La Raza members invite their families and members of the Latin community to SF State to discuss La Raza issues.

The La Raza Organization, along with the United People of Color for National Liberation, also publishes "El Vocero," a monthly newsletter included in El Tecolote, a bilingual newspaper. Members of La Raza write stories about current soci and political issues in the Latin co munity.

"We want to inform people our struggle to get ahead," she sai Then added, "La Raza is vital to e eryone — to be aware of other pe ple."

By Mary Ange

Left to right: Beatriz Sandoval, Juan Gonzalez, Patricia Ovand

History of Latinos in Bay Area: Moveable, but no feast

By Christine Feldhorn

Some say Joaquin Murietta was a vicious outlaw whose gang raided mining camps and murdered innocent people in the Gold Rush days. Some say he never existed at all, and that the pickled head was another man's. To most Latinos in California, Joaquin Murietta is a folk hero.

Juan Gonzalez, acting chairman of the SF State La Raza Studies Department, said, whether real or legend, Murietta represents an important concept.

"He was symbolic of the kind of person who resisted a lot of racism and discrimination that Latinos were facing," said Gonzalez.

From Spanish missionaries and California rancheros to gold-hungry miners in 1849 to present day immigrants in the Mission District, San Francisco has been flooded by waves of Latino immigrants, often displacing other groups or disappearing into the mainstream. Sometimes a lone figure stands out in history, like a beacon.

The story goes that Murietta was one of thousands of Chilean miners to come to Alta California in 1849. What is now part of Telegraph Hill was known as "Little Chile." Chileans, Peruvians and Mexicans from Sonora Province were already adept at mining, giving them an advantage over the clumsy and mostly amateur prospectors from Back East and around the world.

Predictably, anti-foreigner sentiment flared, and in 1849 a semi-official group of men called the "Hounds" ransacked Little Chile in an effort to drive Chileans out of San Francisco. A series of raids and counter-raids ensued in the mining country. Hundreds of Chileans and Mexicans were shot or driven from their claims, historians say, and the story goes that Murietta's brother was hanged, his girlfriend raped and murdered, and he himself whipped.

He swore himself to vengeance and became a kind of Robin Hood figure. For three years he swept down on mining camps with his gang, robbing the miners of gold and belongings.

"Most people don't see him as a bandit," said Gonzalez. "He is a folk hero."

Discriminatory measures continued against Latino miners while Murietta rode with his band. The newly formed state of California passed an impossibly high tax on foreign miners in 1850. Thousands were forced off their claims and went home or flooded San Francisco. Most of the 15,000 Chilean miners went back to Chile.

Unlike the Chilean miners, who left little behind to indicate their presence, the 20-year reign of rancheros, whose vast acreages once covered the hills of the Bay Area, left its romanticized mark on the Bay Area with names like "Vallejo" and "Castro."

While theirs was an idealized era of caballeros, senoritas and the ruling alcaldes (or mayors), the rancheros could not have succeeded without the straggling survivors of local Indian tribes whose past existence lives today in names like "Mono," "Napa," and "Shasta." The Indians were pushed off their land by earlier explorers and missionaries from Spain and ravaged by imported diseases like measles and smallpox. And, after 75 years of contact with the Spanish, they were alienated from their skills of hunting and fishing, and so became the first cowboys while working on the ranches.

The rancheros, like Murietta, were proud of their identity, calling themselves "Californios" and seeing the invading hordes of miners, even those from the East Coast, as foreigners. The Indians, however, were bluntly called "gente sin razon," people without reason, historians say, and were forbidden to own horses or use firearms.

Some Indians escaped this servitude and ran off into the hills. Miners frequently mistook robberies by groups like Murietta's for raids by "wild Indians."

Both the rancheros and the coastal Indians faded out with the onset of Gold Fever. Gold miners, with no patience for property rights, squatted on the rancheros' land and, finally, pushed them off.

One hundred years after the pastoral lifestyle of the California ranchos was dead, another influx of Latinos, mostly Mexican, arrived in a grown-up San Francisco. The U.S. government relaxed immigration laws in the 1940s, possibly to win Latin American support for the ongoing war effort.

"One speculation is that the United States tried to encourage hemispheric unity during the war," said Gonzalez.

The shifting demographics of San Francisco since then are the modern-day versions of the push and pull of the 1800s, when miners shoved aside rancheros, who had pushed off missionaries, who had bumped off the Indians.

The immigrants arriving during World War II settled in the Mission District, which up until then had been dominated by working class Germans, Irish and Italians. The new arrivals took any job they could get, mostly blue collar work, "either custodial jobs or dishwashers," said Hernandez. "Some worked in shipyards."

Gradually, Latinos came to dominate the Mission District. Recently, the numbers have risen again by immigrants from Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Of the 50,300 inhabitants of the Mission District, half are Latino. Half of that group are of Mexican descent, according to the 1980 census, and the others are said the be mostly Central and South Amer icans.

Each country's culture is a separate world, and when worlds collid in San Francisco, the result is th Mission District. The jumble o stores along Mission Street present a cacophony of noise and color where one can buy lacy white com munion dresses or spangled gown that make a bride look like a wed ding cake. Visitors can eat Salva doran pupusas while a jukebo blares Bolivian cumbias, or step int a lone Irish bar.

But a resurgence of cultural prid in the 1960s also produced an identi ty crisis.

"We live in times of a great dea of confusion and alienation for th Raza people in this country," sai Carlos Baron, a lecturer in the L Raza Department. "One of man questions is what is an American. redefinition is needed. It is n longer apple pie."

Baron said the term "La Raza includes Hispanic, African, India

See History, p.

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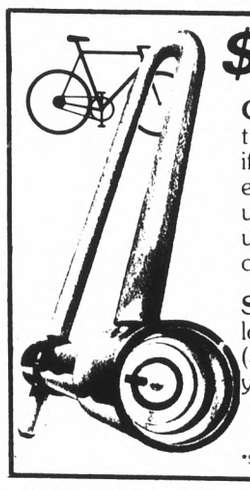

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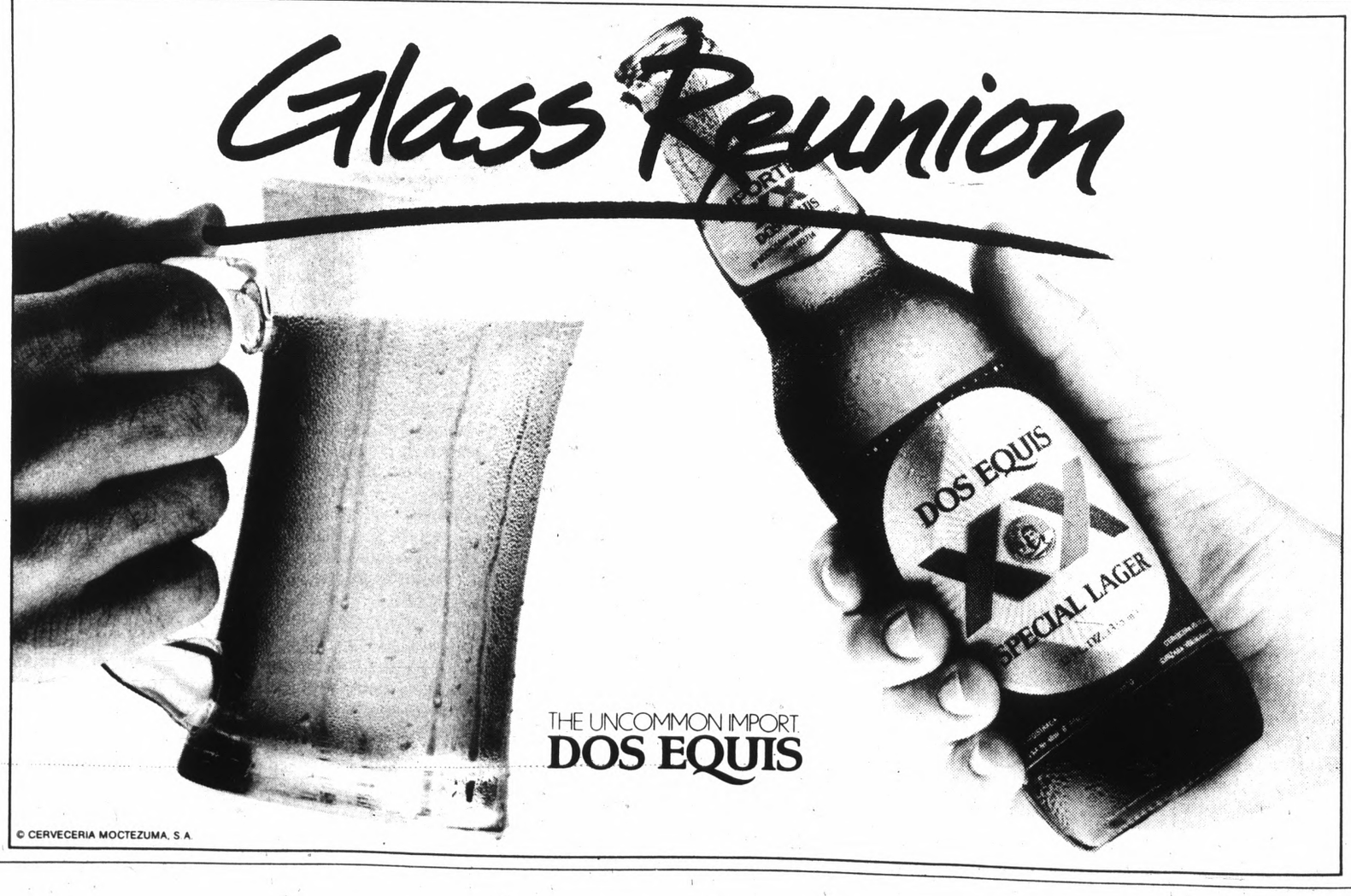

THE UNCOMMON IMPORT
DOS EQUIS

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Celebrating Culture

Community center: hub for ethnic pride

By Ingrid Becker

From behind the door of a small third-floor dance studio on Mission Street comes a loud pounding sound. Inside the studio, seven young women swirl their wide skirts and stomp black heels in unison on the hardwood floor. Choreographed dips, turns and swishes create a parade of color as bright orange, red, blue, yellow and green skirts flash in the floor mirrors.

A Mexican folk dance class, taught by Linda Tapia and Heidi McClean, rehearses for upcoming performances.

Life, creativity and culture are celebrated daily at the Mission Cultural Center. In the large building near 24th Street, behind a painted mural with multi-colored faces, enthusiastic people are exploring Latin American art.

By attending events held at the community center, featuring local and international artists,and participating in workshops in theater, music, visual arts and dance, people of all ethnicities are learning to appreciate the rich Latin American culture.

Workshops in graphics, cinematography, painting, traditional music such as flamenco and salsa as well as traditional folk-dance including Mexican, Aztec and Afro-Caribbean are taught by 26 instructors. Most of the classes are free and are open to people of all ages. Scholarships for the few classes which charge a maximum $5 fee are also offerred, said program director Rebecca Mauleon.

Although more than 38 percent of the 1,500 people who take classes monthly at the center are from the Mission District, people from all neighborhoods are welcome to join the center for a $3 fee, said Mauleon.

Mauleon, one of three paid staff members, came to the center six years ago as a volunteer after becoming inspired by several at musicians at the centers performing in a park near her home. An accomplished musician and dancer, she has taught flamenco dance at the center and now performs with Batachanga, a popular Latin music group from the Mission District.

She speaks rapidly and excitedly when describing upcoming programs and events. She said they strive for, "cultural and artistic programming."

Her words are cut off mid-sentence as she reaches for the continually ringing phone in her cluttered office. Adeptly she switches over to Spanish to describe the opening of a local art gallery to an interested caller. "A lot of people come in here just to find out what is going on," she said. The walls of the center are plastered with flyers announcing rallies, protests, performances and classes held throughout the city.

Just a few days before the major Latin American holiday, Cinco de Mayo, the center is unusually quiet. Mauleon explains that the center will not sponsor any events for the holiday this year because they do not want to compete with events held by others. Instead, she said, dancers and musicians from the center will participate in festivals and parades held throughout the city that day, including the 24th Street Merchants Association parade which runs down Mission Street.

Funded by the San Francisco Arts Commission, the 8-year-old center holds events every weekend which draws groups of 100 regularly. Prominent local and international artists also perform at community events often held outdoors in nearby parks.

With a grant from the city's hotel tax fund, the center plans to bring The Papantla Flyers, a troupe of aerial acrobats from Mexico, which will perform suspended from a pole in Delores Park in August.

Grants from the California Arts Council have allowed the center to host the largest number of artists-in-residency. Seven artists were able to teach free workshops in all the arts at the center this year. Additional grants have helped bring exhibits in painting and photography from Cuba and Guatamala to the second-floor Galleria Museo.

Mauleon said the arts have a difficult time in the city. "I love my job, but it gets hectic at times," she said. "Because I am an artist it's interesting to be on the administrative end now. I really see how much the arts have to struggle to survive here."

Mauleon, the two other staff members, the instructors and more than 50 volunteers are keeping the arts alive at this center, however.

In a large airy dance studio, Sue Einarsen practices Capoeira dance, a Brazilian martial art form. Twisting her muscular body round and round, she moves back and forth as if fending off an imaginary opponent. With moves borrowed from African dance, acrobatics and Oriental martial arts, this dance requires agility and flexibility, Einarsen said.

Other class members arrive for their session led by Bira Almeida. They pair off to engage in choreographed sparring matches where opponents never touch. Their bodies bobbing back and forth in front of one another are never closer than a few inches, as if a negative magnetic field were between them.

Downstairs the scent of incense wafts up and the black stage becomes a forest floor as the smell of an oak fire permeates the room.

The dancers in Francisco Campliz's Aztec dance class have gathered and joined hands in a ritual circle on the stage. Quietly they each recite part of a chant before strapping on anklets strung with dried flower pods. They begin to dance around in a circle and the pods clatter noisily while Campliz beats a rawhide drum and a student blows into a seashell, creating a mournful, hollow sound.

The students are celebrating with their dance. Theirs is part of Aztec tradition now being passed on and learned by new people.

In October, the center will close for a year for renovation. With $500,000 from the city for repairs, the four-story building will be brought up to safety standards.

"We hope to stay open limited hours and find alternate studio space," said Mauleon.

By Philip Liborio Gangi

Rene Castro, of the Mission Community Center

State's Hispanics: few enroll in CSU

By Orlando Velez

Few Hispanics enroll in California State Universities, despite the high number of Hispanics in the state.

In Fall 1983, for example, of the 319,565 students enrolled in the CSU system only 7.2 percent were Hispanic. At SF State, according to figures compiled by the Institutional Research office, Hispanics accounted for 5.6 percent of the 23,966 students enrolled in Fall 1983.

By comparison, 1980 census figures show that Hispanics comprise 19.2 percent of California's population.

Gene Royale, director of SF State's Student Affirmative Action office, said he sees the low Hispanic enrollment as a system-wide problem that has its roots at the high school level.

Another aspect of the problem is that a majority of Hispanics enroll in community colleges but never transfer to a four-year college, Royale said.

"Fifty percent of Hispanics still drop out of high school," he said.

But many of the Hispanics who do graduate from high school are academically unprepared for college because they failed to take the essential math, science and English courses needed to get into college, Royale said.

"One reason why students fail to take those courses is because they don't get proper counseling in the high schools."

But he added that the problem is not so much with the counselors as it is with the amount of students each counselor is expected to work with.

"At Mission High School, for example, where the student population is predominately Hispanic, the ratio of students to counselor is 630 to one.

Because the counselors can spend only a small amount of time with each student, Royale said, most of the counseling given at the high schools is aimed at just getting the student to graduate.

"Unfortunately, the requirements to graduate from high schools are very basic," Royale said. "The math requirement, for example, is simple arithmetic."

SF State has a six-week summer enrichment program designed to ensure more Hispanic high school students take college prep courses.

The program invites 50 Hispanic middle school students, who will enter high school the following fall, to come to SF State and take courses that teach the concepts of pre-algebra and English.

The only requirement on the student's part is that he sign up for math and English college prep courses during his high school freshman year.

"The most important aspect of the program to us is that the students are exposed to the university," Royale said.

After the program, each student is assigned a SF State student that serves as his mentor throughout the school year. The student and mentor are required to meet with each other at SF State at least every two weeks. The mentor monitors the students progress and helps him with his school work.

Another reason for the low Hispanic enrollment in the CSU system is that 80 percent of Hispanic students who enroll in college do so at community colleges, Royale said.

In 1982, for example, only 8.4 percent of Hispanics in community colleges in California transferred to the CSU system.

Many Hispanic students think getting just a two-year degree is a faster way of making money, Royale said.

"The two-year degrees are all

See Enrollment p. 10

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Opinion

Letters

Go south!

Editor,

As a patriotic American, I feel I must protest the blatantly Marxist cartoon sketched by Borromeo. (Phoenix, April 26) If Bolsheviks such as this alleged artist insist on supporting the Nicaraguan regime, why don't they head south and get a taste of the good life? No doubt Borromeo would be surprised at the censorial nature of the communist government down there, but on the other hand, censorship is exactly what that pinko needs.

Joseph Matthew Casey

P.S. On second thought, maybe he could demonstrate his left-wing zeal by volunteering as a Nicaraguan mine sweeper. I will gladly supply the mask and fins.

Editor's note: Whaaa . . . ?

Tom Borromeo replies: Throw in some swim lessons and then we'll talk. Also, I'm dreadfully low on tanning lotion. Coconuts's fine, but no generic stuff. And don't forget the sunscreen; we wouldn't want me turning red.

Went south

Editor:

There has been a lot of questioning of Derek Gilliam about the sources of the funding for his trip to Nicaragua, despite repeated declarations that no Associated Students funds were used for the effort. Let us set the record straight.

On March 9, Students Against U.S. Intervention in El Salvador (SAUSIES) was approached by the Friends of Nicaraguan Culture, the organization sponsoring the delegation, which informed us that Derek Gilliam had been invited to be part of this first group of African Americans from the Bay Area to be invited to the New Nicaragua. We were asked not only to make a financial contribution toward the costs of Derek's going but to help raise funds as well. . .

Our response, as you can guess, was that Derek's inclusion on the delegation to Nicaragua would represent the full range of anti-intervention activity carefully built up on this campus for over four years, as well as broader community interests Derek might represent. We made a generous donation from cash funds we had raised selling coffee and donuts on many cold nights. Other members of SAUSIES made individual cash contributions.

Additionally, four other organizations representing black, Raza and foreign students, donated cash collected from their members who wished to donate. Three public gatherings, including two on campus, were addressed and collections were taken up. Personal donations were made by faculty, staff and community activists in religious, senior, peace and trade union organizations. Derek in fact took a personal bank loan to make the balance lacking from the total sum needed of $917.

So, as you can see, literally hundreds of students at SF State and their friends contributed money towards making our campus community represented in what is now Nicaragua's most difficult moment since the ouster of the U.S.-imposed and backed Somoza dictatorship in 1979. To imply otherwise is an insult to their "right on time" support.

Mardie L. Clark
Steering Committee
SAUSIES

Down south

Editor,

In one of the previous issues of the Phoenix, Derek Gilliam gave a report on Nicaragua that shows a lack of understanding of political systems.

Gilliam called Nicaragua the "most democratic country I've ever seen." To call the Sandinista regime democratic is incredible. First, the Sandinistas were never democratically elected, but shot their way into power.

Second, even though they are five years in power, the Sandinistas so far have refused to permit elections and even though they are promising elections at the end of the year. All non-Sandinista parties have been denied the right to organize, to conduct meetings, and most importantly, access to newspapers, radio stations and TV stations.

Where does Gilliam claim to find this democracy? In "the neighborhood committees?" Doesn't Gilliam understand that neighborhood committees are actually an instrument of totalitarian penetration by the State into the daily lives of its citizens? The neighborhood committee replaces "Big Brother's TV eye" in everyone's home.

A good example of "neighborhood committees" in action are their application in China.

There, the committees control every aspect of everyday life. The neighborhood committee members are strongly pressured to spy on each other, so that the committee becomes a natural extension of the secret police.

The committee chairperson has the right to search residents' homes without a search warrant. People who want to get married have to get permission from the committee. Graduates who want jobs are assigned by the committee. Permission to travel must be obtained from the committee and even a couple wanting to have a child has to get permission from the committee. If a woman gets pregnant without permission, the neighborhood committee will order her to get an abortion.

On the example of China, you can understand what neighborhood committees in Nicaragua are used for. They are an instrument of the government in Nicaragua to watch and control its citizens, but certainly not a forum of democracy.

Joachim Baum

Free enterprise

Editor,

There was recently an editorial in a student newspaper concerning the recreational use of drugs and the preposterous current laws outlawing such use. This editorial stated that someday when people consider drug use in a realistic manner it will be legalized. The sign of a mature person is being responsible for his or her own behavior. Laws, police and jails will not stop drug use or abuse. The taxpayers of this country pay an enormous amount of money chasing drug suppliers and users and jailing a few of them. The situation is much the same as when there was prohibition against the use of alcohol. There was then and is now involvement by vicious mobsters, but also much disdain and flaunting of the laws by otherwise law-abiding citizens. The editorial made good sense.

Let's legalize recreational drug use. Marijuana could be grown legally, processed hygienically and sold under the same laws that apply to selling cigarettes or alcohol. There would probably be a warning label on the marijuana as using it is a health risk, but no more so than is using tobacco, alcohol or overusing some legal drugs. Users would face similar penalties for abuse as those people do now who drink too much and then try to drive a car or work or study.

Other "harder drugs" might have to be dispensed by a doctor's prescription. Some mind-altering drugs such as LSD or PCP might have to be taken in controlled settings.

This legalization makes so much sense. Why hasn't it been done before? Simply because our political system cannot do it. Any politician who advocated this would be committing political suicide. This would have to be done by the same procedure used to legalize state-run lotteries which is usually by the voters giving their approval in a referendum. This is an election year. Why don't we have a nationwide referendum on legalizing recreational drug use? If it's not feasible to do this nationwide perhaps it could be done in some states.

If the voters in a state were given the facts and not bamboozled by scare tactics, most would vote for legalized drug use — if not in 1984, then someday. This would be a way to raise new tax revenues.

There would be two groups opposed to the referendum. One group would be those who call themselves the Moral Majority. Imagine their shock when they realize that the next century will be the 21st and not the 19th. They wouldn't have one politician or political party they could blame for this referendum. All politicians are against drug use. The other group would be the criminals involved in drug distribution who will lose some of their livelihood.

The logical people to start this referendum are college-age students, as they have access through their schools to the legal and medical expertise needed. Students are, according to surveys, involved in the recreational use of drugs but are now risking their careers and freedom to do so.

Emily Isom Foster

P.S. I'm not advocating drug use. I am a middle-aged homemaker who has returned to graduate school. I don't smoke, rarely drink, and have never used any illegal drugs. I'm writing this letter to several universities because it makes sense to me to do so.

Fan mail

Editor,

Much of what I read in your publication is profane, crass, or lacking in class. Harsh terms for shock or sensational effect do not render quality journalism. Also, a paper of your dimension has a moral and ethical responsibility to the community. We expect more from you.

John Thacker

Dear Gordon...

Editor,

Gordon Sullivan's response to Lisa Hawes' thoughtful letter ("Nuclear Madness" April 12) demonstrates a widespread and dangerous misunderstaning of the nuclear arms race.

It makes no sense to claim, as Sullivan does, that a unilateral U.S. nuclear weapons freeze is "as frightening as anything the Reagan administration has proposed." Both the United States and the Soviet Union have enough nuclear weapons to annihilate each country many times over. Since neither side is close to having the ability to launch a first-strike without guaranteeing a devastating counter-strike, either side could stop this idiotic race to oblivion immediately, with no additional threat to its national security.

Sullivan says that peace is maintained between the superpowers by deterrence. First, have the United States and the Soviet Union been at peace since 1945? Not really. Even the term "Cold War" doesn't capture the savageness of two countries perpetually threatening to destroy each other.

Secondly, the term "deterrence" is one of many lies our national officials have used to win the public's trust. If our government simply wanted to deter a Soviet attack it could have stopped producing nuclear bombs in the 1960s, when then Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara demonstrated that 400 nuclear missiles would be an adequate deterrrent, since they would be able to destroy 30 percent of the Soviet population and 75 percent of its industrial capacity.

Isn't it about time people start informing themselves about what is without question the most dangerous crisis ever to face humankind? I have been studying the nuclear arms race on and off for about four years, and the more I learn the more frightened I become.

It is foolish to believe, as the officials want you to, that our nuclear weapons have kept us out of a major war for 40 years. The avoidance of nuclear war has been more by luck than design; the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 was only one of many close calls.

But don't wait for the president, the major daily newspapers, or the network news or any of the other hired scribes of the corporate technocracy to give you the lowdown on the many close calls. Instead, do some serious research.

Start by reading some of Daniel Ellsberg's statements; as a high level national security analyst during the administrations of Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson, he has a rare background from which to describe the nature and probable consequences of U.S. nuclear weapons policy.

My studied opinion is that we should all be demanding — not asking for — our government to immediately halt the production of nuclear weapons. Until we all wake up from the lull of ignorance and start resisting the business-as-usual descent into nuclear hellfire, we are doomed, as Albert Einstein said, to "drift inevitably toward unparalleled catastrophe."

Geoffrey Smith

Furthermore...

Editor,

In his editorial entitled "Ground Zero Logic," Gordon Sullivan questions the efficacy of Christ-like love to effect peace between nations, and advocates the use of mutual-assured destruction to create and maintain this peace.

I agree that altruistic love will not save the world. My hope for our species is that selfish love will. There are now approximately 50,000 nuclear weapons in the world, and the arsenal of destruction is growing. If, as individuals and as nations, we can realize that our old strategies of threats and intimidation directly threaten *ourselves*, then we can make the changes we must to survive at all.

What about the Russians?, we all wonder. The Russians are not going to lead the way to peace and understanding. As a democracy, we the people are in a unique position to influence our government and to make a strong stand for survival. Nuclear weapons are not like conventional weapons. It's taken me a long time to comprehend that more of them make the POSSESSOR (as well as everybody else) more insecure. We could reduce our arsenal to *half* and still have much more than enough to destroy the entire world. (Wouldn't that be a sufficient deterrrent to the Russians or anybody else?) At the same time, we would be reducing the risk of accidental nuclear war and making a strong gesture towards peace.

Finally, I would like to remind Mr. Sullivan that the originator of the concept of MAD (mutual assured destruction), Robert McNamara, is appalled at the Reagan administration's nuclear policies. Our technology has enabled us to keep building and threatening each other with ever more accurate and horrible weapons. I'm sure that this is not what Mr. McNamara had in mind when he formulated his ideas, but this is what it had led to.

All of us could die horribly at any moment, along with everything and everybody that anyone has ever loved or hated, for that matter. No sane and awake person could fail to feel fear and anger once they realize that this is REAL. And it is fear and anger, along with love and hope, that just may save us.

Kar Jacobs
graduate student, Special Education

19th Avenue

Editor,

There are a few more ideas about the problem of the traffic at the corner. Some friends and I brainstormed and this is what we came up with:

The installation of a flashing sign that says "prepare to stop" just before the stop sign, and an absolutely smashed car parked on 19th just above the curve with a sign above it, "This could be yours — slow down." Mr. Ken Hansell proposed those.

I think putting the stopping line back about 15 feet from the actual crossing on both sides might help too. Also, in case the city won't allow you to do anything about the lights, an arm that comes down in front of the people, like the ones at train tracks, would actually *stop* the jaywalkers. Good luck.

Betsy O'Hara

But anyway

Editor,

For the record I must admit I was way off in a letter you printed a few months back. In the letter I called for a Mondale/Glenn ticket as the only Democratic chance to dump Reagan. I was guilty of accepting the press wisdom prior to the primaries. Having said that, I'll refrain from forecasting presidential politics for now.

May 7 is the last day to register for the June primary. If you sign up and vote in June you'll automatically be registered to vote in the fall presidential elections. Those who have changed their address, name or political party since their last registration must re-register. In order to be eligible to register to vote you must be 18 years of age (at least) by the June 5 election. There are pre-addressed, pre-stamped, mail-in voter registration cards available in most post offices, libraries and fire stations. Or you can call 558-3417 for registration forms and information.

I feel it is especially important to vote this fall. Voters will choose not only the next president, but will also heavily influence the makeup of the Supreme Court since several of the Court's current members are expected to retire during the next administration.

If you think Reagan is doing the country and the world a favor as president of the United States, then get out there and vote for him in the fall. But if you feel his policies are damaging to the nation and to the global community, please don't let the 1980 voter turnout happen again. You are out of line complaining about the man or his policies if you don't make your vote count.

John McManus

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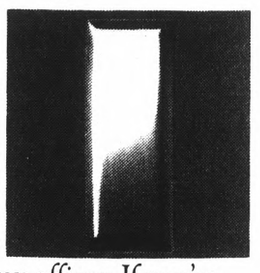

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Opinion

Editorials

Cinco de Mayo

Cinco de Mayo is a time to turn our thoughts to things Latin.

For most of us, our thoughts are already there — with the American advisers in El Salvador, American bases in Honduras and American mines in Nicaragua. But let's reflect instead upon a different cultural exchange.

Los Amigos is an apolitical, non-profit group that sends volunteers to Latin America (see story page 1). This summer, it will show the people of the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru and Paraguay a different American presence. One that doesn't come decked out in military fatigues.

Composed of about 450 active students in 30 chapters nationwide, Los Amigos is a kind of non-governmental Peace Corps. Volunteers — most of them white middle class — study Spanish and Latin American cultures for a year, then go south. There, they do everything from building latrines to teaching basic hygiene.

The salary? The experience costs *them* $2,500.

That may sound like a raw deal, but we suspect Los Amigos resembles the Peace Corps in another respect: The ultimate beneficiaries of the program are as much the helpers as the helped. For they come away from their four-to-eight-week stints with a knowledge of another language. A knowledge of another culture. And most important, an appreciation for the complexity of the world.

Come to think of it, that makes the rest of us beneficiaries as well. For at a time when the administration seeks to reduce all problems in Central America to a simple military one, we should all appreciate such critical perspective among the electorate.

Increasing rolls

Los Amigos is a commendable effort to deal with some of the conditions existing outside our borders. But there are other problems a little closer to home (see story page 3).

In fall 1983, only 7.2 percent of the students enrolled in CSU were Hispanic, although Hispanics comprise 19.2 percent of California's population. The figures at SF State were even worse, at 5.6 percent.

There are many reasons such as lack of counselors on a high school level. But one reason is simply that Hispanic students in high school often fail to take the necessary English, math and science courses to get into college.

Something can be done about this, and Phoenix is pleased that SF State is doing it: offering enrichment and college prep courses to high school and pre-high school Hispanic students.

We are pleased, too, that Chancellor Reynolds has formed a committee to look into low Hispanic enrollment.

WELL, WE'RE GETTING ALONG JUST DANDY NOW. WATCH OUT FOR THOSE RUSSIANS — THEY'RE COMMUNISTS, YOU KNOW! WASN'T IT GREAT OF ME TO COME OVER, CONSIDERING HOW I FEEL ABOUT ATHEISTS? DON'T TRY TO CHANGE MY MIND! YES SIR, A BREAKTHROUGH..
MY, IT CERTAINLY IS A BIG BUN, A VERY BIG BUN...
Big
BELLOWS
REAGAN'S DIPLOMATIC OVERTURE

★ Uncle Sam deserves you ★

By Jim Trageser

San Diego State University "Daily Aztec"

Why do people continue to protest something that no longer exists?

I'm referring to those who are protesting the draft, also known as military conscription. If I'm not mistaken, the military draft in the United States has not existed since the mid 1970s.

Yet, many self-styled idealists continue to deplore the draft and complain about how unconstitutional it is.

What they are generally referring to in their own uninformed way is the current draft registration created by former President Jimmy Carter.

Self-serving, attention-starved young men such as Ben Sasway who refuse to register with the Selective Service are depicted in the press as heroes for "standing up for their beliefs."

Don't be fooled.

Sasway has admitted that he plans a career in law or politics. The kind of publicity he is getting now money can't buy.

There is no draft. It is quite possible that a peacetime draft such as that seen during the Vietnam conflict may be unconstitutional. However, there is no draft currently.

Those who claim that a draft in any form is unconstitutional only show how little they know about the Constitution, which calls for a conscription of arms during time of war.

In a free society such as ours, each citizen owes that society something. Whether it be serving a hitch in the military, working in the Peace Corps or doing volunteer work in your own community, each citizen should return something.

I registered for the draft with pride. In time of war, however, I would never allow myself to be drafted. I would volunteer as soon as war was declared.

Sasway does not seem to believe that he owes America any debt. It is this kind of selfish "me first" attitude that seems to typify our generation.

While Sasway does not seem to feel any need to contribute to society, he does not mind taking from it.

Sasway is currently attending Humboldt State University, supported by the same tax-payers that he feels no need to serve.

Now, if Sasway is really morally against war, he could receive Conscientious Objector status and not have to serve in combat or possibly not in the military at all. Instead, he has used his trial for refusal to obey a federal law as a platform for attacking the political beliefs of the present administration, *which did not even enact the law!*

Sasway has stated on numerous occasions that he *will not register because he cannot morally support* President Reagan's foreign policy.

This might be a legitimate claim in a totalitarian, dictatorial society, but in a democracy with a popularly elected representative government it is a copout.

There are legal, political channels for filing a grievance with the government in this country.

No one is asking Sasway to morally sanction Reagan's actions. But, if the United States does declare war, which only Congress can do, the government might want to know where to find Sasway and his fellow protestors to constrict arms constitutionally during a time of war.

"No Draft — No War" Nonsense.

This time, vote green

By Ronald P. Lewis

Until two years ago, politics and current events bored me. When I read a paper, the time I spent on important issues was slight compared to that I gave the entertainment section.

Today the latter has not changed. But I have become interested and active in environmental and conservation issues.

Because of my concern with protecting the environment and because Washington (along with state and local governments) has the law-making power to help in this, I can no longer ignore important issues — especially those concerning the environment.

President Reagan and his administration have provided a great number of such issues by consistently taking positions contemptuous of those held by environmentalists. They have proved themselves callous toward protection of our wildlands, our air and our waters.

One of the greatest environmental issues of 1984, then, is whether Reagan will be re-elected in November. From an environmental standpoint, it is imperative that his re-election not occur.

Last year there was much evidence of neglect and open hostility coming from the White House. The most embarrassing events were the resignations of Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Anne Burford and Interior Secretary James Watt.

Burford was criticized for her lack of concern for environmental laws, particularly toxic waste laws, which she handled unethically and not in the spirit in which the EPA was created.

Watt's resignation was good news to anyone watching his manipulation of our country's public lands. In 1983 alone he deleted 735,000 acres of land from consideration for wilderness study.

With lands within the National Wildlife Refuge System, his department started the ball rolling for the acceptance of leases for oil and gas exploitation.

Another leasing venture, this time to coal miners, was stopped by a moratorium preventing further leases until spring of this year.

Oil drilling off the coasts of California, Florida and Massachusetts is a controversy that continues to this day. Acid rain, and the low recognition by the Reagan Administration of its dangers, are continuing problems that can only be solved by more stringent controls on those who pollute our air with sulfur dioxide emissions.

Little change for these and many other environmental issues can be expected if Reagan remains in office. Therefore, it is extremely important to make every possible effort to elect a candidate who has a record of environmental protection.

Going door to door distributing campaign literature, assisting at campaign headquarters, making phone calls and mailing letters are only a few ways people can help elect a candidate.

But the easiest way is simply to vote for him, called by many a "green vote." My choice will be Gary Hart, though the differences between the three Democratic candidates are slight.

Chiefly, it has been Hart's leadership while a senator that leads me to support him. On the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, he worked for cleaner air and from 1977-1980 he was the chair of the National Commission on Air Quality.

This year he is co-sponsoring an important acid rain bill and is supporting the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act.

Hart has also shown concern for America's wilderness areas and for alternative sources of energy. In 1980 his efforts brought a Colorado wilderness bill into existence.

He has also opposed Reagan's low EPA budget and has helped strengthen the National Wilderness Preservation System and the Wildlife Refuge System.

Instituting tax credits for solar energy users and investors, and increasing federal research money for the further development of renewable energy sources, have also concerned him.

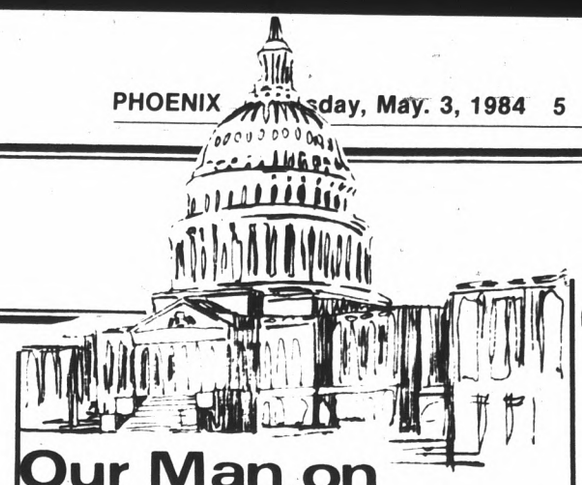
Local issues such as water management and the desiccation of Mono Lake, along with national problems such as acid rain and nuclear waste disposal, continually remind us that the fight to preserve the environment is not over.

It is a fight that will continue as long as there are those who believe we must dominate our environment, rather than live in harmony with it.

As Thoreau wrote, "In wildness is the preservation of the world." If we can preserve that "wild" instinct in us — that need for nature in its untainted, free state — and preserve our fellow animals, their habitats, and the elements of air and water as well, we may indeed survive.

Vote Green!!

Ronald P. Lewis is a graduate student in English literature at SF State.



Our Man on Washington

By Gordon Sullivan

The United States has fighters that can locate other fighters long before they come into sight.

Some are equipped with radar-guided missiles, like the "Phoenix," that can home in on targets from miles away.

Some can fly in excess of twice the speed of sound.

Now the bad news.

Although our fighters can spot others from a distance, they can't distinguish friend from foe. Usually they must make visual contact before engaging in battle.

This renders the high-tech capabilities of the Phoenix somewhat gratuitous. And the missiles themselves, at $1 million apiece, a bad deal.

Finally, our fighters' top speeds are less suitable for combat than air shows.

You can reach Mach 2 just in time to run out of fuel, our pilots say. An aphorism some of them regret not having heard before they turned on afterburners to chase MIG's over Vietnam, and ended up with accomodations in the Hanoi Hilton.

Such are the ways the Pentagon contrives to spend our tax dollars without actually improving our defense. And nothing much out of the ordinary, at that.

But now the folly that has hitherto been restricted to our own small planet is threatening to go cosmic. And the cost will be out of this world, as well.

In his FY 85 budget, President Reagan is asking for $1.8 billion to begin development of anti-missile defenses. About $489 million will be a first payment on directed energy, or "Star Wars," weaponry.

The systems that have been proposed include "High Frontier." That's the name of a fleet of "space trucks" to be put into orbit. Each would carry dozens of "attack vehicles" to fire at incoming Soviet missiles.

Other candidates for orbit include mirrors — thousands of them. These would reflect beams fired from ground-based lasers.

The reason for building these weapons, according to President Reagan, is the same one motivating everyone from the women of Greenham Common to the protesters at Livermore. An abhorrence of deterrence. An unwillingness to tolerate a world where we endure the nuclear threat to ensure that it remains only that. A threat.

But actually, Star Wars weaponry needs no such elaborate justification. For as far as Pentagon purchases are concerned, it is just business as usual.

As was true of previous weapons from the M-16 rifle to the XM-1 battle tank, many doubt it will work right. Or even work.

Further, like the MX missile, it will likely escalate the arms race. Caspar Weinberger himself has said such a system in Soviet hands would terrify him. No doubt the Soviets — barbarians though they be — will have a similar reaction. And take appropriate countermeasures.

Finally, as was true in Vietnam, foiling our futuristic technology will cost less than building it. For that will require only existing technology. Decoys. Anti-satellite weapons. Cruise missiles that hug the earth.

And if the Soviets can render the system just 1 percent ineffective, and slip through 90 atomic warheads, we might just as well never have built it.

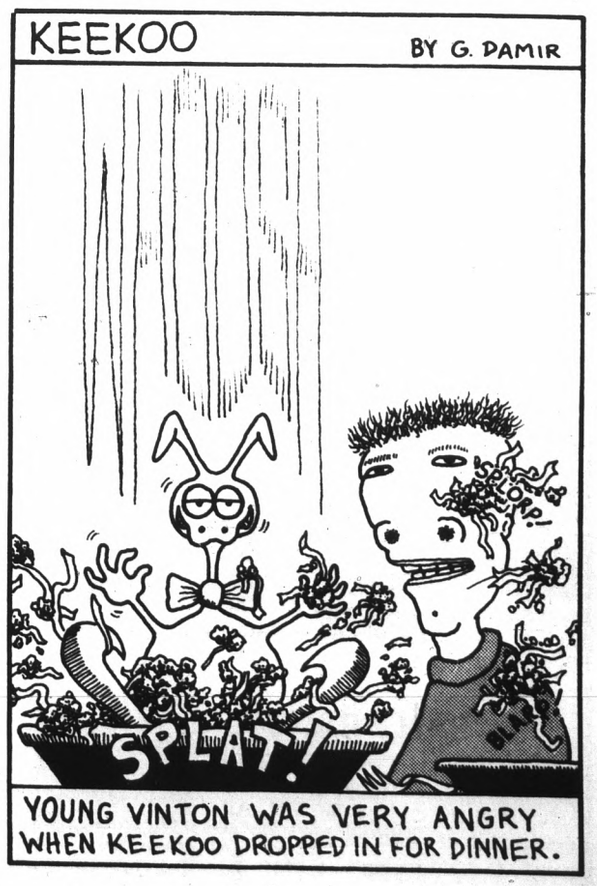
Star Wars weapons do represent one thing new. Even by Pentagon standards, they will be enormously expensive. Just driving those trucks into space will cost $70 billion. Providing power to all those mirrors will be another $40 billion.

In fact, people will have to discuss the total bill in terms they have reserved thus far for our defense-induced deficits: in the $100 billions.

That is revolutionary, and some commentators are already suggesting the proposed systems are not really defensive at all, but offensive. The first shots in a campaign to force the Soviets into an arms race that will bleed their economy dry.

If that really is the case, the weapons just might work.

After all, look what astronomical defense spending has done to this country.



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The Phoenix encourages readers to write. Letters may be dropped off in HLL 207 or mailed to "Letters to the Editor," Phoenix, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, CA 94132. Signed letters will be printed on the basis of available space.

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Students meet pros in media conference

By Valeri Mihanovich

When Broadcast students enroll in course number 427, they find out what their business is like from the shelter of the classroom. Though they don't have to wear business clothes or worry about climbing up the career ladder, they do deal with media-world pressure.

The course is called Broadcast Industry Conference management, where students help put together the Broadcast Industry Conference or BIC at SF State through May 5.

"Some students see the BIC as getting a half a week off from going to class, but others see it as a conference where there is a dialogue between the students and media professionals," according to Donald Gibson, awards chairman for the BIC.

Last year, speakers came from the TV show "Cheers." This year, the guest list includes actors and directors from the TV soap opera "The Young and the Restless," the production staff of TV series "Cagney and Lacey," as well as the news reporters and Pentagon information officers who will discuss the barring of the press during the Grenada invasion.

"Some students will ask these people how they got where they are now, and others will give them questions to take back to their jobs to answer . . . Both sides (the professionals and the students) learn a lot from the BIC," said Gibson.

BIC consists of two phases. The first phase pays for the second. In February, entertainment and documentary videos and audio tapes are sent to SF State from media stations all over the United States to be judged for quality by BCA students and staff. Entry fees range from $50 to $125.

Gibson concedes that some students treat the judging as a joke, haphazardly rating the tapes. But Gibson said that most students take the judging seriously.

"People in the (broadcasting) industry think the BIC is a pretty prestigious event. This year is the 33rd, and it's the oldest media awards presentation," said Gibson.

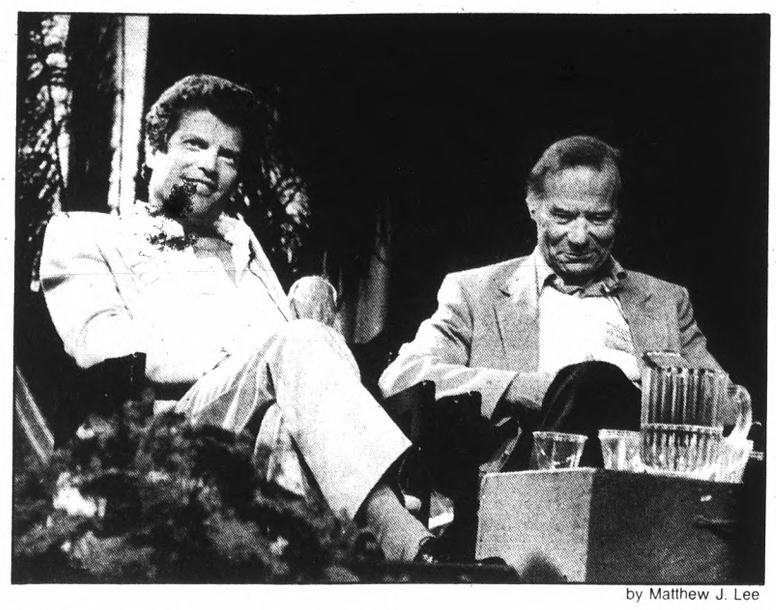
The second phase of BIC, happening this week, is the conference itself. Media representatives come to exchange knowledge of their profession. At the end of the week, awards are presented to winners of the tape contest.

Six or seven students comprise a small paid staff, including Gibson, who help the program's faculty coordinator, Janet Miller, choose speakers for the conference. They also invite the broadcast stations to send in tapes to be judged.

In the spring semester, it is up to the students in BCA 427 to "call, cajole, and ask the media professionals to come here," said Gibson.

The class is split into groups, to be responsible for programming, registration, hospitality, fundraising and awards. In the weekly class Gibson keeps people informed on each group's progress.

"We feel like we're involved in all phases of the BIC," said Barbara Gerard, a member of the programming staff.



by Matthew J. Lee

Left, James Storm, of "Young and the Restless." Right, executive director, Wes Kenney

Gerard added, "The best thing about this is that you can talk to media professionals and they hear your name."

At the moment Gerard is putting in office hours at the BIC headquarters in the Creative Arts building, in addition to the class hours, and is trying to find a replacement for someone who had cancelled out of the conference at the last minute.

For Gibson, a graduate student at SF State, it's a 40-hour-a-week, full-time job. Laughing at the cliche of words he chose to use in describing his job, Gibson said, "It's up to me to motivate and administer the students."

"Or he makes the class bearable with his good wit," put in 427 student Jill Mulliken.

Campus phones silenced

By Russell Mayer

It began as a gentle rattle of the windows, much like the effect of a strong gust of wind. Next the doors jumped on their hinges and knocked against doorway frames. Finally, the floor began to shake violently and people dove for cover.

Immediately after last week's earthquake, hundreds of people at SF State grabbed campus phones to report the quake or to find out what happened. Nearly all were greeted by the same response — no dial tone. The lines were dead.

To many, the silence on the other end of the line meant the phone system wasn't working. But it was. Back at Pacific Bell master control, most telephone lines had been temporarily turned off.

Mike Grodzicki, SF State telecommunications manager, said most campus phones were back in operation in about 90 seconds.

SF State's telephone network is controlled by CENTREX (Central Exchange) located at Pacific Telephone's central office at the corner of Alemany and Onondaga streets.

In the event of a major catastrophe, such as the assasination of a president or an earthquake of the magnitude of last week's 6.2 shaker, CENTREX turns off all but 10 percent of the telephones in San Francisco, said Marylou Herrera of Pacific Bell.

Services to and from such agencies as the police department, the fire department, ambulances and hospitals are left on. Lines deemed unessential were briefly turned off.

SF State hooked up to CENTREX in 1980. Previously, the campus' phone lines, now totalling 1,728, were processed through an on campus PBX (Private Branch Exchange) system located in the basement of the Old Administration Building.

"The old system took up all of one room and part of another," said Grodzicki. "The system consisted of old electro-mechanisms and switched mechanically instead of electronically." Many CSU campuses still operate on such systems.

The budget for the SF State phone system exceeds $600,000 this year. Included in this budget are equipment rentals and off campus dialing for all departments and clubs. Not included are the dormitory phones which operate under a different budget.

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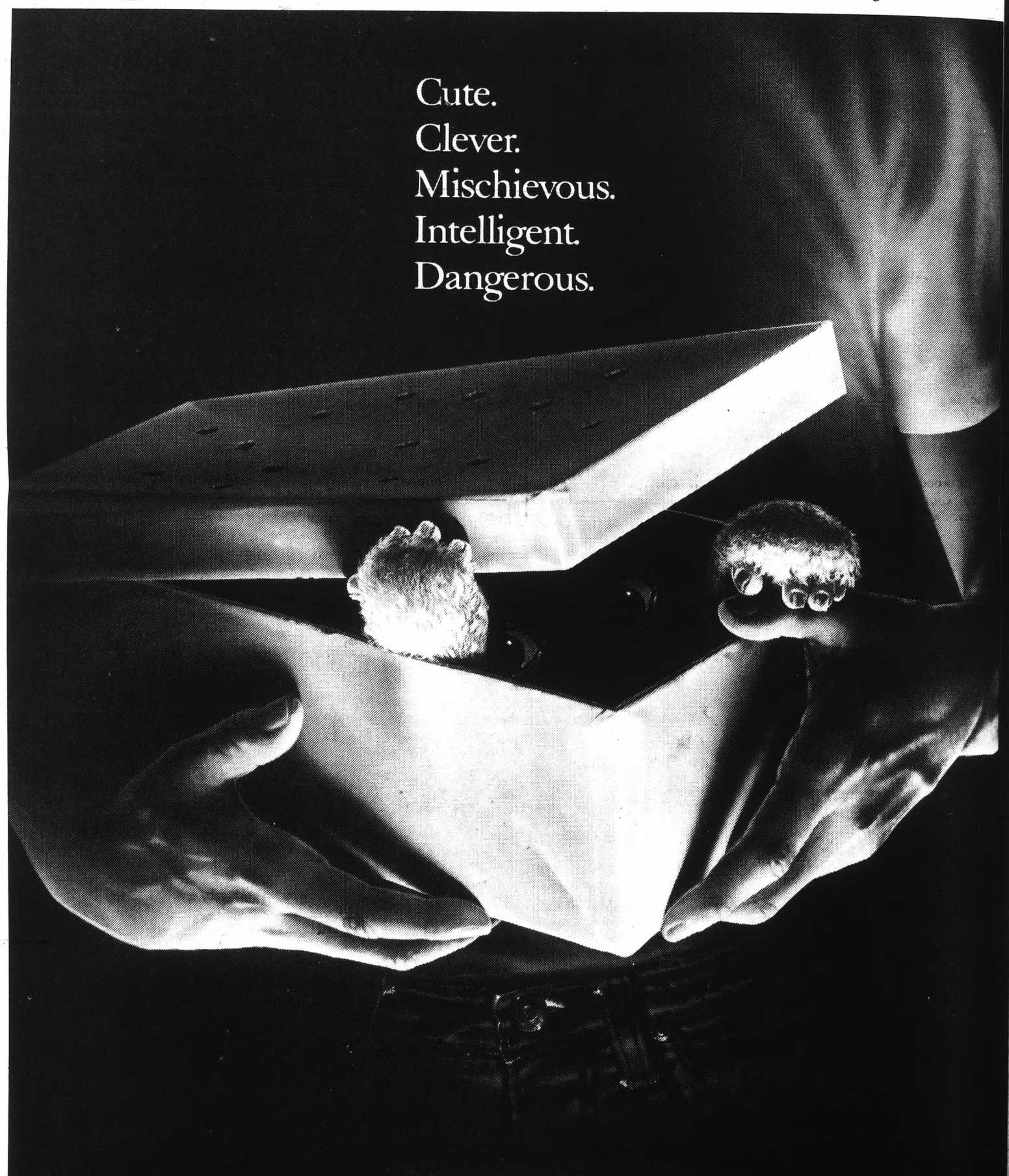

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Prof promotes Malcolm X book

By Tibby Speer

A crowd of about 50 blacks whistled, stomped and yelled "Right on," last Friday while Associate Professor Oba Simba T'Shaka led a discussion of his new book, "The Political Legacy of Malcolm X."

The event, held in the Marcus Book Store on Fillmore Street, included a videotaped interview with Malcolm X conducted shortly before his assassination in 1965.

As T'Shaka spoke about the struggle to "whip the white man," he stood surrounded by posters of Malcolm X, Jesse Jackson, Martin Luther King and Elijah Muhammad, past leader of the Nation of Islam movement.

The poster of Malcolm X showed him in his classic, stern expression.

T'Shaka, an active leader in the black nationalist movement, alluded to that expression later, saying, "In the '60s, when we all wanted to be like Malcolm, we thought that meant you could never smile."

Now smiling frequently, T'Shaka explained that Malcolm X, like everybody else, enjoyed a good time. "It violated his religious principles to go out and dance," said T'Shaka, "But he always liked to go to parties and watch other black people shake their hips. He was a real soul brother."

Julian Richardson, owner of the Marcus Book Store and long-time leader of local black struggles, bemoaned the fact that many black children don't know who Malcolm X was.

In his discussion, T'Shaka seemed intent not only on reminding the people about Malcolm's great revolutionary powers, but about his weaknesses as well. This way, said T'Shaka, people won't be frustrated when they try to follow him because he hasn't been made into a god.

Frequently punctuating his comments with "Do you hear me?," or "Am I telling the truth?," T'Shaka praised Malcolm for his unswerving loyalty to his people and his refusal to accept Martin Luther King's policy of non-violence, a policy which T'Shaka called "ridiculous."

"Let's be honest," said T'Shaka. "There were a lot of blacks, as well as whites, who feared Malcolm. To this day, there are many who fear a hard, get-down, no-holds-barred struggle with the white man. Malcolm understood that it was necessary to go to any extremes to get what you want."

T'Shaka particularly praised Malcolm's oratorical ability, his power of persuasive logic.

"Minister Louis Farrakhan, who today is one of the outstanding speakers in the U.S. and the world, was trained by Malcolm X in Harlem," said T'Shaka.

Farrakhan is the Nation of Islam leader who spoke violently against the Washington Post reporter who quoted Jesse Jackson's use of the word "Hymie."

T'Shaka, in a later interview, said the incident had been greatly overexaggerated by the white press as a way to link violence with the Jackson campaign. He mentioned the battles between the PLO and the Israelis and asked pointedly, "Do supporters of Isreal get identified with violence?"

To the people gathered at the Marcus Book Store, T'Shaka tried to de-emphasize the difference between factions of black political movements.

He said, "When the FBI, when the right-wing, when Ronald Reagan moves in on you, they don't really care about our differences, they just see black folks with black heads. And when they start cracking on them, they don't ask questions about what faction they're from."

At the end of his talk, T'Shaka used Malcolm X as an example to follow.

"Malcolm didn't just read history books," said T'Shaka. "He was part of it himself."

Union evacuated in bomb threat

By Mark Lachman

The Student Union was evacuated and searched by Department of Public Safety officers Friday when an unidentified male called the San Francisco Police Department and claimed a bomb was inside the Union.

The call turned out to be a hoax, said DPS Sgt. Duane Hadley, but "we take all threats very seriously," he said.

After receiving the call, the city's police department called DPS which then notified Student Union Director Al Paparelli.

The search took about an hour, said Hadley. "We look for anything out of the ordinary, like a brief case behind a water fountain or toilet," he said.

The Student Union was evacuated by Paparelli and DPS. Around 100 students were in the building, and were ushered out within minutes.

The campus has been bomb-free since the early 1970s said Hadley. During 1968 and 1969, however, explosives "were on campus frequently."

Two bombs exploded in the Creative Arts Building. One exploded while being carried onto campus, injuring the suspect's hand, he said.

A bomb threat can be either a felony or a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for up to one year.

Campus Capsules

Computer age

A group of elementary and secondary school teachers are being taught the nuances of computer-assisted learning, under a new program at SF State.

The program, Computer Curriculum Cadre, is designed to make the user think while in the process of solving a problem on a computer, according to SF State's faculty newsletter, Info.

"The popular uses for computers kind of plug kids into the computer," said Diane Resek, professor of mathematics and one of the founders of the program. "And the computer does everything . . .Our feeling is that that kind of education is really not what's needed today," she said.

The Cadre program was made possible by a grant from Apple Computers. The Apple Education Foundation also granted SF State 30 microcomputers to be used in similar programs with people who are interested in "actively learning."

Resek said that such computer giants as Apple and IBM are concerned about education and are interested in promoting a more participative method of learning.

"Steve Jobs, (head of Apple) has made a number of talks at computer conferences pushing better use of computers. Not using computers as something that turns the pages for kids, or is just a multiple-choice kind of drill."

Ideas for the Cadre program are based on Resek's familiarity with "Math Worlds," a program designed to help students grasp mathematical concepts. The computer can be used in the same way, Resek said, to teach such subjects as English and history.

Holy surfers !

SAN LUIS OBISPO — A campus group at Cal State University, San Luis Obispo has sucessfully combined the Bible and the breakers.

The organization, Living Water Surfing Fellowship, has re-classified surfing — as a sort of religious experience.

Club member Scott McGuire said, "Sometimes people think Christians are legalistic and can't do stuff a non-Christian can, but Christians can have fun. We can go out and surf and waterski — it's just that God comes first in our lives."

Living Water, which has 15 members, was formed two years ago when three members of the nearby Vineyard Christian Fellowship Church formed a group to enjoy the surf and sand, according to Cal Poly's campus newspaper, the Mustang Daily.

The group became a club at Cal Poly in 1982 after several students joined.

"We surf because we're free to enjoy God's creation," said McGuire. "At 5:30 in the morning, when the sun is shining on the waves, I know surfing is not the most important thing, but it's a beautiful bonus."

Books and bucks

SANTA BARBARA — For some state economists, there's no business like the education business.

Bill Storie, higher education analyst for California's Post Secondary Education Commission, said that California's universities and colleges constitute a $30 billion industry that propels much of the state's economy.

The direct economic impact universities make on California's economy amounts to nearly 8 percent of the state's total gross product of $360 billion, according to the Daily Nexus, campus newspaper of the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Economic benefits can be measured in terms of jobs as well as money, Storie said. The faculty members and state employees of the university, along with institutional purchases made by the university, result in the employment of more than 240,000 Californians.

Morgan Odell, executive director of the Association of Indepedent California Colleges and Universities said, "Our economy is more a result of higher education (than other states), which is why we have one of the best public universities in the United States."

Compiled By Roberto Padilla II

This Week

Art

Rounce and Coffin Club 1984 Western Books exhibit featuring prize-winning examples of printing, will be on display until tomorrow at the Sutro Library at 480 Winston Dr.

"Stations of the Cross" by Stuart C. Vance will be on display through May 11 in the Student Union Art Gallery.

La Raza Exhibit, featuring multi-media representations of the La Raza experience in the Americas, will be on display through May 11 on both the Union Depot and White Wall areas of the Student Union.

"Women of the Nile: Lovers, Leaders, Legends," featuring selected items from the Sutro Egyptian Collection, will be on display through May 12 from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays in Old Science 115.

Master's Candidates Exhibits will be on display through May 18 in the University Art Gallery A&I 201.

"Through Japanese Eyes: Nineteenth Century Perceptions of Early Visitors," featuring two sets of woodblock prints from Kyoto University of Foreign Studies, will be on display through May 31 on the 1st floor of the library.

"Thanks for the Memories," SF State yearbooks, including the first from 1926, will be on display through May 25 on the 6th floor of the library.

"Oz: An American Fantasy," concludes with "Oz Scholarship" and "What the Children Thought," through May 25 on the 5th floor of the library.

Film

"Man with the Golden Gun," will be shown today and "The Boys from Brazil" will be shown Monday in the Union Depot from 5 to 7 p.m. Free.

"Ballad of Gregorio Cortez" will be shown today and tomorrow and "Camelot," will be shown on Tuesday, in the Barbary Coast at 4 and 7 p.m. $2.50 general; $2 students.

Today's short films in the Time, Work, Leisure festival are: "What Time is Your Body" (24 min) "The Women's Film (45 min) "The Most" (20 min), and will all be available for viewing in Library 433 from 4 to 6 p.m.

Lectures

Alice Notley and Laura Moriarty will read poetry today at 2 p.m. in Student Union conference rooms A-E.

Music

Ron Thompson and the Resistors will perform live in the Union Depot on Tuesday from 5 to 7 p.m.

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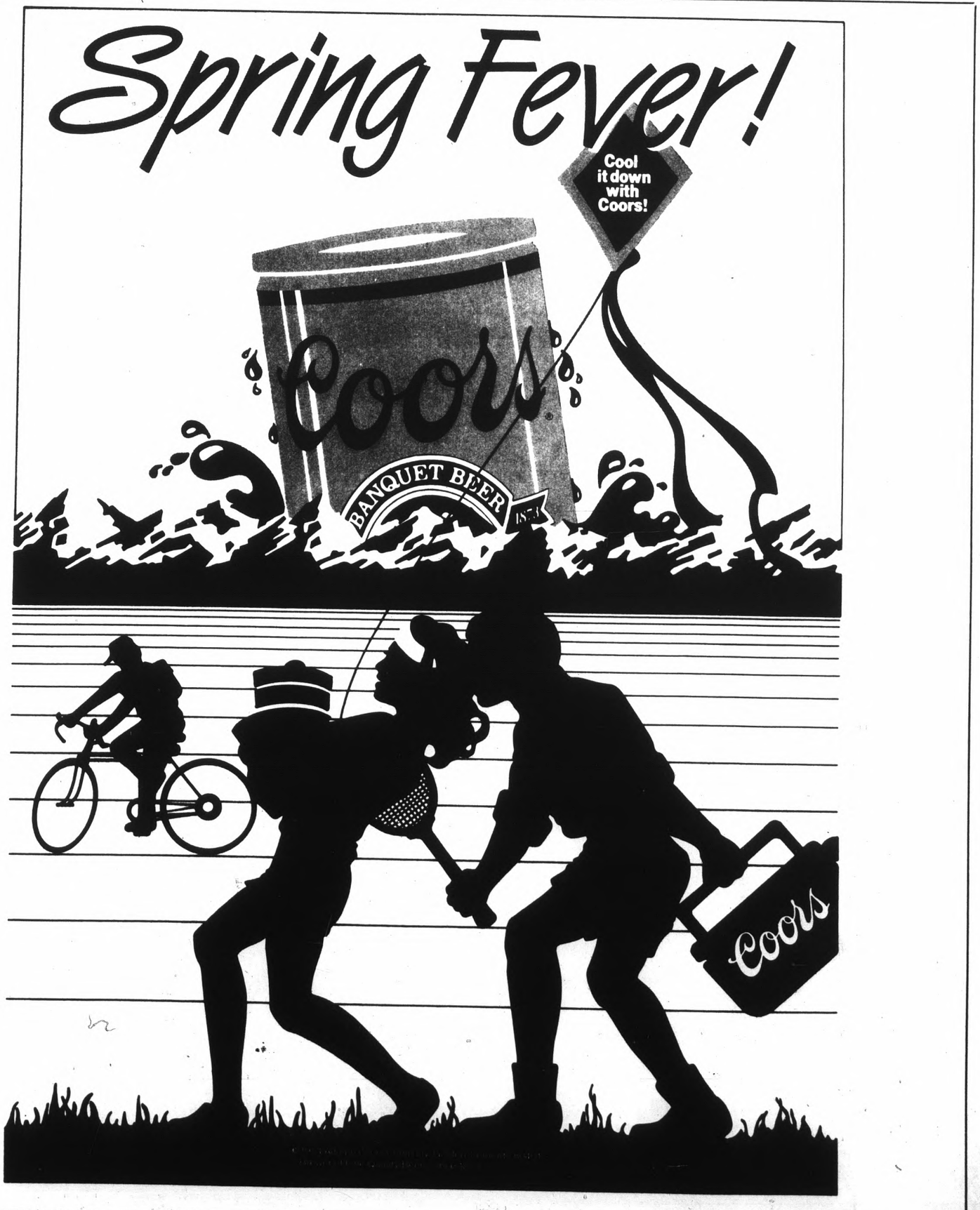

On Their Own

Special Olympians skate their way to self-confidence

By Peggy Sotcher

The athletes had never been ice skating until a few weeks ago. Last week, after a few practice sessions, they competed in the local ice skating Olympics — the Special Olympics.

Georgia Benedas, meet director — "That's m-e-e-t" — an SF State physical therapy student, joins her athletes at the San Francisco Ice Arena at Kirkham Street and 48th Avenue on Tuesday and Thursday mornings.

Through a research/fieldwork project, Benedas, a former Ice Capades skater, began teaching another SF State student, Susan Turner, to ice skate.

Benedas' work with Turner convinced her that physical therapy wasn't her first career choice. She contacted Special Olympics and they began sending people her way.

Benedas is "coach, teacher, handholder and mother" to about 50 athletes in the 8 to mid-30s age range.

Special Olympics athletes must be at least 8 years old and have an I.Q. of less than 75 to offically register.

"Some kids are highly skilled, but hard to communicate with. Others are easy to communicate with but less skilled. I have to get down and look them in the eye," said Benedas, jumping into a squatting stance to demonstrate.

Demonstration is Benedas' technique; she uses a "do as I do" teaching method. She skates easily and gracefully on the blue striped ice, paying close attention to the angle of her body, memorizing it so she can help the athletes imitate her.

As the rink filled one Thursday afternoon, Benedas caught the attention of almost all the skaters when she caught speed and spun like a supersonic top in the middle of the ice, her bright blue lycra skirt lifting and swirling around her long legs and her brown curly hair dancing around her neck. Two young skaters tried to imitate her.

Most of Benedas' athletes follow her movements well. She has Robert and Bertha skating while holding hands, Jimmy and Alama attempting small leaps and skating backwards in the converted warehouse rink.

Even the smallest of her students' accomplishments brings a smile to Benedas' face. She pried one athlete's hands from the railing at the edge of the rink. Panicked, the skater clung to Benedas' hands with an iron grip as her legs wobbled and her ankles turned inward. She dug the tips of her skates into the ice, walking behind Benedas, who was skating backwards.

"Look, look, look," Benedas said after pulling one of her hands from the strong grasp. The skateless group of observers standing on the side of the ice smiled at Benedas' enthusiasm and at the student's feat of daring.

John squatted in the middle of the rink putting loosened pieces of ice in his mouth. Pleas to stop, from Benedas, other skaters and his school teacher, went unheard. John seemed fascinated by Benedas' sudden, ice-chip spraying stops.

Benedas will graduate in May. She plans to continue her education at Texas Women's College where she will work on a master's degree in adaptive physical education with a concentration in dance.

"And I'll definitely be involved in Special Olympics there," she said.

by Matthew J. Lee

Georgia Benedas, left, SF State student teaches skating

Accessible housing scarce for disabled

By Elizabeth Hackney

Finding a place to live in the city for a student is tough. But for disabled students, it's tougher.

"Things are pretty grim, if a student is disabled and has a low income," said Gloria Valoris, director of counseling at Independent Housing Services in San Francisco.

An apartment or house for a disabled student must not only be affordable, free of pests and have tolerable housemates, it must also be accessible, depending on the student's disability. For example, if the student uses a wheelchair, the apartment cannot be at the top of a steep driveway, or have stairs.

In San Francisco, with its many hills and old homes, most housing is not suitable for the disabled. And the newer, more accessible housing is more expensive.

Valoris recommends disabled students live on campus because the wait just to talk to someone at Independent Housing Services about finding a place to live is two months long. After that, said Valoris, it might take another couple of months to actually find a suitable place. Independent Housing Services is the only organization in San Francisco that helps disabled people find share rentals, private housing and federally subsidized housing. The service is for San Francisco residents only."

It may be easier to get into the residence halls at SF State, but the buildings are not yet fully accessible and the surroundings are functional at best.

There are 27 people living in the dorms with various disabilities, on various floors throughout the buildings.

"We avoid putting all disabled people in one wing; we avoid setting up little ghettos, because the disabled students want it that way," said Don Finlayson, director of housing. He said there have been no problems accommodating people and their disabilities.

"There are only a couple of students in wheelchairs per semester," he said. "So if they need to have a room on the first floor then that's where we put them."

Having a room in a campus residence hall is one step toward having an accessible place to live, but some residence hall entrances are still not automated. The outside entrances, the entrances to the corridor and the bathrooms and the entrance to the dining center will be automated this summer, said Finlayson. Until now students in wheelchairs have had to rely on their own strength or wait for someone to help them open the doors.

Advantages to disabled students living on campus are the ease with which they can move into the dorms, the close proximity to classes, the support of a 24-hour staff on hand at the dorms to help with emergencies, the inexpensive rent and the guidance and support of the Disabled Student Services on campus.

Liz O'Neil, 21, who has cerebral palsy and gets around on crutches, likes living in the dorms. She picked the dorms so she could "get more involved in things on campus." She has lived in the dorms for two semesters and is generally satisfied with the conditions, but said she wishes the doors were automated and that the dial lock on her bathroom locker was changed because she has trouble seeing it.

The bathrooms in each first-floor wing have been modified for wheelchair users according to federal standards approved by a committee from Disabled Student Services. Even so, said O'Neil, the bench in the shower stall was too slippery and cushiony for a wheelchair user. Finlayson admits that the large, cushioned bench next to the shower is too soft. A folding chair had to be substituted for the bench in the shower for one student living on the first floor of Mary Ward.

SF State does not offer the same services that are found in the UC Berkeley residence halls. Kathy Jay of the Disabled Students Program at Berkeley, who helps place disabled students in appropriate housing, said most severely disabled students find housing in apartments near the campus.

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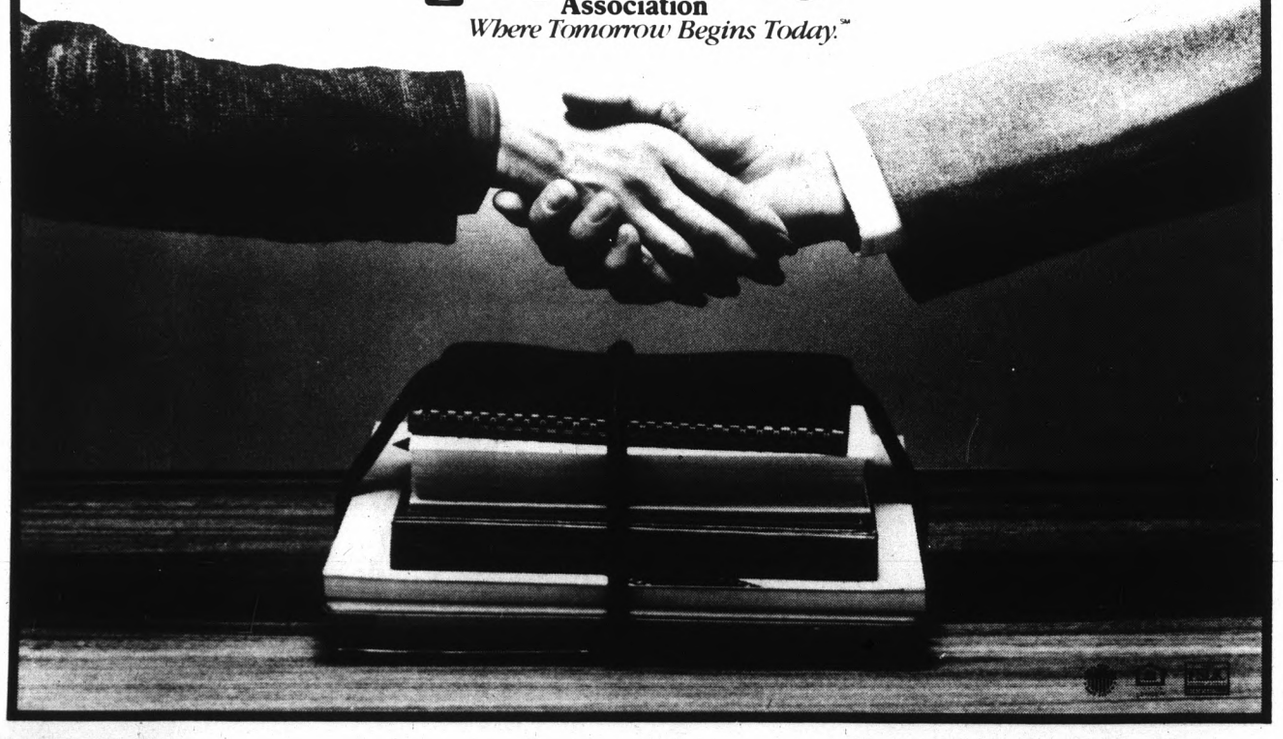

CLASSIFIEDS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Advance registration deadline for summer "A & H" Session courses is May 11. Register by then to secure courses beginning May 30. Questions? 469-1373.

This summer volunteer and gain experience. Alcohol Awareness wants you for small business management positions. 751-6398. Improve your resume and skills.

EROS presents program: Sexual Issues Encounterd by Health and Helping Professionals. May 7th, 12:30-2:30 pm. SU Conf. Rms. A-E.

Sound and Vision, the 1984 Broadcast Industry Conference, on-campus May 2-5. For details, call 469-1626 or drop by B.I.C. office, CA 39B.

Information meeting—Multiple Subjects Teaching Credential (Elementary). Thursday, May 10th, ED 141, 3:00-4:00.

BCA Alumni Bash! Tonight at 7 pm, St. Francis Yacht Club—cocktails, dinner, dancing and student awards. For details: 469-1626 or CA 39B.

PEACE and FREEDOM PARTY Local and National candidates will present platforms and answer questions. Thursday, May 3, 12:30-2:00 pm, B116.

"Jewish/Black Relations" Sunday Brunch/Lecture sponsored by San Francisco Jewish Graduate Association, May 6th, 10:30, $2.50. Reservations/Information, 333-4922.

Handicapped Students! Problems with Discrimination in Employment or School? Visit Legal Referral Center, SU M113. Contact Mike. Tu. & Th., 2-3 pm, Weds., 12-2 pm.

Receive course credit, experience in communication and leadership skills. Volunteer through the CIC program. Visit Modulux 18, or call 469-1486.

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ALCOHOL AWARENESS HOUR! Every second Saturday, Children's Hospital, 3700 Calif. St. Free lectures—call for info. 751-6398. Many different topics discussed.

Health Fair '84 will be held May 9th, 10-5 pm, in the Student Union. Look for our program of events, PHPSA, 469-1782.

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On Their Own

Disabled, active and optimistic

By Michael Taslitz

For most of us, the hills of San Francisco are just an inconvenience when it comes to walking. The city's steep hills seem to be a small price to pay in order to live here. But to Gay Blackford, the hills are a constant enemy.

Since December of 1963, Blackford has been confined to a wheelchair with multiple sclerosis. "It's a disease of young adults that affects the sheaths around the nerves," she said. Messages from the brain to the nerves are slowed down, which in turn has an adverse effect on a person's balance, eyesight or speech.

Blackford recalls the time she was a nursing student at the University of California, San Francisco Medical School when the disease started to appear. "I was going out with a law student. From February or March, I had been noticing something weirder and weirder happening with my walk. I thought, 'I must have a brain tumor.' "

To walk from her nearby apartment to the UC Medical Center for classes became harder and harder. It took her longer and longer to make the trip and she became exhausted more easily. "I just knew something was strange," she said.

Finally, in May of 1963, she was diagnosed as having MS. But with only one year of nursing school left, Blackford wouldn't let the disease slow her down. She received her nursing degree as she had planned in June of 1964. Blackford even continued her studies at UCSF and earned an MS and PHN degree in psychiatric nursing.

Today, Blackford is an active member of the handicapped community. She is an advisor to the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, which oversees the transit needs for the entire Bay Area, and a member of the BART "Elderly and Handicapped Task Force." In addition, she is making the necessary plans for her marriage to her boyfriend of four years, Jerry Forczyner.

Gay Blackford

By Russell Yip

Blackford says she and her boyfriend, who also has a history of MS, are both public transit fans. They met at a SamTrans bus stop and plan to take Amtrak to Portland and Seattle for their honeymoon.

"I use transit all the time," Blackford said. The Luxor Cab Co. has a van service for the handicapped that costs $2.50 a month and is available from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. The van is specially equipped for wheelchairs and will take handicapped people anywhere in San Francisco.

Blackford also uses public transit to visit her boyfriend in Foster City. The Luxor van picks her up at her apartment near UCSF and takes her to the Glen Park BART station. She takes BART to Daly City where she transfers to a SamTrans bus to take her to Foster City.

Blackford says the most difficult part of using all these forms of public transportation is getting on BART. Recently, she had to wait 45 minutes for a station operator to send the elevator for her. Otherwise, she said, there is never a problem using public transportation.

SamTrans buses are accessible to the handicapped and if they aren't, Blackford said she can always find a helping hand.

What she calls "lovely strangers" always seem to appear out of nowhere. When she is not able to make it up a hill, "lovely strangers" help by giving her a push. When she wants to get on a bus, "lovely strangers" help lift her through the doorway and onto the bus. "People love to be knights in shining armor," she said.

Blackford said that when you are

See Blackford, p. 10

Center stresses independence

By John Moses

Throughout 1981, the directors of the Center for Independent Living in Berkeley could do little more than hope for a miracle. Once that would stop the flow of millions of federal dollars out of their budget.

CIL's assistant director, Anita Baldwin, said that miracle never came. Private industry did not rush in where the government would no longer tread, and CIL's services and programs have deteriorated.

Since 1972 CIL has been the hub of the recent movement among America's physically and mentally handicapped citizens to live, work and play outside of hospitals, institutions and private care homes.

Born of a federal grant in the progressive climate of the early 70s and fed until 1980 mostly by federal grants, CIL blossomed into a model for handicapped advocates across the country.

But like the chill at the end of a long, warm summer, the Reagan Administration's massive cuts in programs for the aged, disabled and elderly slashed CIL's budget by one-third, and forced the center to scatter some of its programs like so many petals in the wind.

"When the Republicans came in and the Democrats went out, our budget went from $3 million to less than $1 million in a two-year time span. This, as you may imagine, caused some massive internal problems," Baldwin said.

CIL still offers many of the services it offered at its fiscal zenith, such as co-ordinating visiting in-home attendants who, funded through MediCal benefits, assist disabled persons with vital daily chores. This keeps many disabled out of high-cost hospitals.

Other programs include a home referral service, where participants are taught how to find new lodgings on their own. But the center took a hard look at its programs, and got rid of those which either did not show a profit or could survive and prosper on their own.

Programs like low-cost van modifications and low-cost wheelchair repair went to private owners because the center couldn't afford to lose money on them. The center now owns a wheelchair sales franchise, and must charge higher repair rates. "The money is in selling chairs," Baldwin said.

A computer training workshop was turned loose because it has a high traineee placement rate in private industry, and reimburses the state for state services. "Projects that are geared toward concrete numbers and can account for themselves in that way have done well," she said.

And still other programs, like a project where CIL staff went to local schools to educate non-disabled children about disability to help ease the integration of disabled children into schools, operate mainly on volunteer staff and have budgets of less than $1,000.

"When we started losing all that money we became aware that we couldn't keep control, because we were just trying to play catch-up," Baldwin said. "You've got a community here geared to expect the level of service $3 million can offer. And all at once you're at $1 million or less, and the community's still out there wanting and expecting the same amount."

Greg Sanders is CIL's policy coordinator, a past director of the center and a chief fundraiser. Sanders said today's sparse economy makes it tough for businesses to give money to charities because the industries that have money usually have to use it to retool their own businesses.

"Mostly we depend on mass mailings to about 10 to 15,000 selected names," for private contributions, he said.

Baldwin said the usual take from a mailing is $15,000, but she hopes the center will make about $20,000 from the next one.

To Sanders, Reagan's cuts represent a "trickle-down theory" where, by the time money gets to the state level, most of it is gone. Most federal money comes to the state in block grants.

The CETA grant, a job training program, was terminated shortly after Reagan took office, cutting some of CIL's funds. Other programs have been put into those blocks, huge chunks of money, then the total of those programs was cut by 20 percent.

Still other grants, which lasted for five-year periods, were not renewed by the Reagan Administration.

Sanders said one major cut which plagues the person dependent on state and federal aid is the recent cancellation of a cost of living increase, as well as an overall reduction of cost of living increases in the federal Social Security system.

On the state level, Gov. George Deukmejian went along with a similar one-time cost of living cancellation, and has proposed only a 2 percent increase for the coming year. Last year's increase was 5.2 percent.

Sanders said these cuts "affect the ability to meet the cost of food and rent, not to mention clothing. Purchasing power is going down, especially with rents and utilities going up so radically."

Other cuts he called "federally inspired but on the state level" are in the MediCal program. They are reductions in "the scope of services offered, picky things. They won't replace hearing aid batteries, less dental care, less optical care."

Indigent people who don't qualify as aged or disabled or member of an Aid to Dependent Children (AFDC) household will face "abandoned" programs. The state put all but 20 percent of the money for them into block grants and sent it to the counties, he said.

County control of disabled services and the regional inequalities such a system causes spurred disabled students at UC Berkeley to create CIL 16 years ago. Several of them got together and wrote a grant proposal to the Office of Economic opportunity.

The proposal brought enough

See CIL, p. 10

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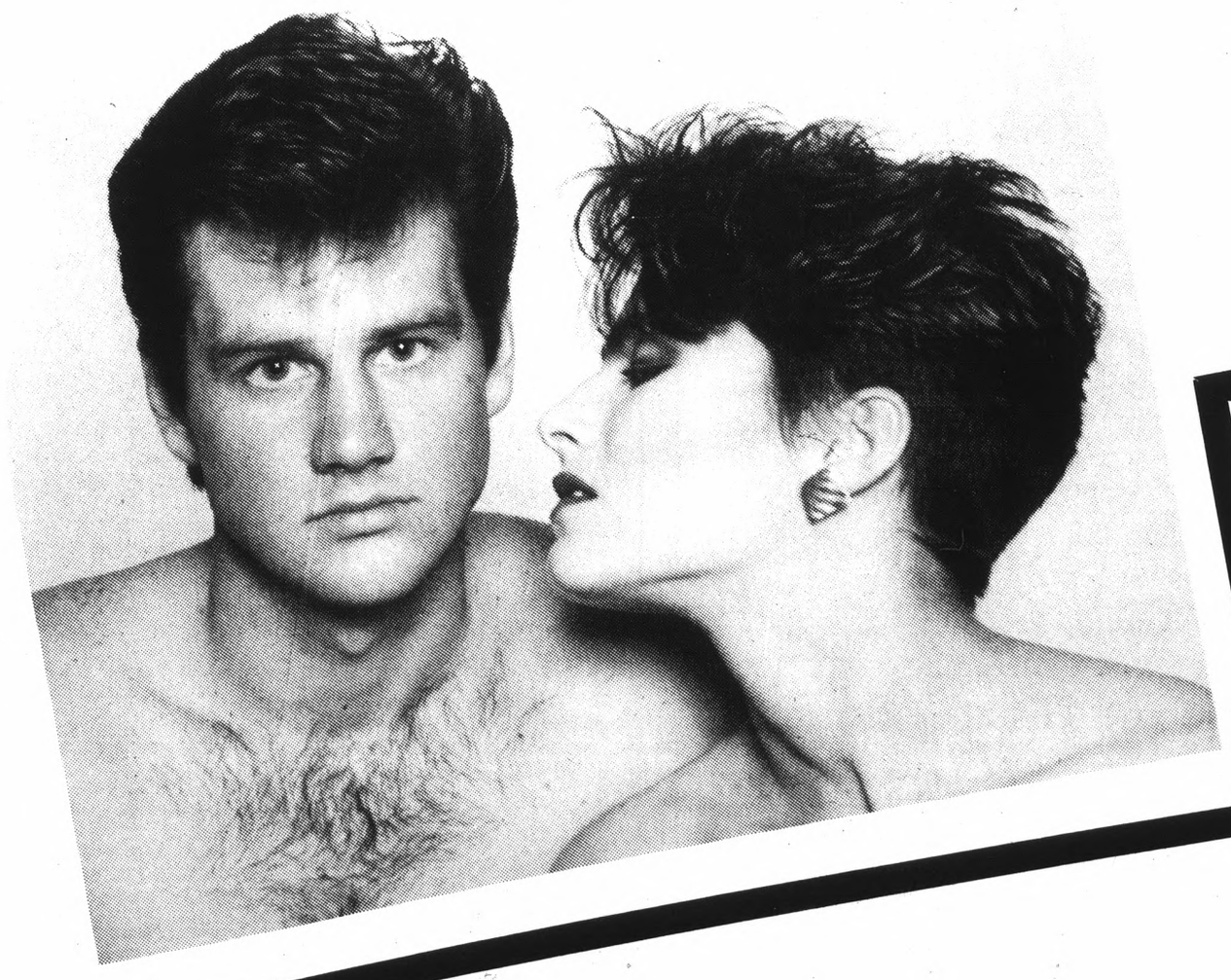

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Academic Senate flunks another GE proposal

By Richard Schneider

A plan to restructure SF State's General Education requirements, the third this semester, was defeated in an Academic Senate meeting this week.

The Senate also approved minor and certificate programs in Career and Technical Writing, both 24 units, and returned a proposal to the Curriculum Review and Approval Committee on altering the bachelor of arts degree in psychology.

At the previous meeting, which was held on April 10, the Senate returned to the Educational Policies Committee a plan to simplify G.E. requirements.

This plan was scrapped by the EPC in favor of a new plan, which was unveiled during Tuesday's meeting.

The new proposal eliminates a number of "embellishments" in the present plan and moves SF State closer to requirements outlined in Title V and Executive Order 338.

Title V and Executive Order 338 are the General Education guidelines that CSU campuses are required to follow to give students a well-rounded, liberal arts education, said Pam Hagen, assistant admissions officer.

"From that point, campuses can and do build a more elaborate structure," said Hagen.

Hagen also said Executive Order 338 "outlines a need for integration between fields of study."

By Philip Liborio Gangi

A small rally was held in the Mission Tuesday to commemorate May day. There was little violence reported and no arrests were made

Journalism department accredited

After an 11-year hiatus, SF State's Journalism Department again has been accredited by the Accrediting Council on Education in Journalism and Mass Communications.

The accreditation, which lasts five years and is accepted by the Department of Education, will mean students will have access to certain journalism internships and scholarships available only to accredited schools. Only about 70 of the nation's 900 college journalism programs are accredited.

The department was accredited from 1968 to 1973, said department Chair B.H. Liebes, but was turned down in 1973 and 1977 for failing to meet some of the council's criteria.

In preparation for the latest try, the department altered its curriculum, added a "resource room," with books and periodicals related to journalism, and improved the work areas for department publications and photographers.

Amigos

Continued from p. 1B

She went to the rear of the house and came back with about six eggs and she handed them to us. It was probably their dinner and it was a major gift. I started crying like a fool. We really connected and it was very moving."

Hyde is an energetic and sturdy woman but at times felt that she would not make it in the rough conditions.

"I've lived with rats crawling all around me at night. With mosquito netting and a flashlight, I would lay there and not get much sleep. The rats would jump right by our heads — 'Thunk!' I hardly ate or slept there. It was the most incredible experience of my life," she said.

Beyond helping people to become more aware of health problems and to instill self-sufficiency, one major purpose of Amigos is to dispel negative stereotypes of Americans and the indigenous peoples, she said. "It is just one on one with a human being from another culture. We can relate that way. It happens a lot."

CIL

Continued from Page 9.

money, earmarked for such civil rights projects, to begin the pioneering agency, the first of its kind in the nation.

"At that time there were many people, disabled people, who wanted to go to Cal, and they set up a wing of the dorm with attendant care services so these people could go to class like everybody else," Baldwin said.

Since those students formed CIL, 140 other such programs have sprung up across the country. "If it hadn't happened here it would have *happened other places*," Baldwin said, noting the influx of disabled veterans from Vietnam and children who had been stricken with polio during the 1940s and 1950s who were reaching college age.

One of the founding members, Sanders, became dependent on services which kept him basically independent and living on his own.

"I found out I couldn't return to my home county, Merced County, because there was no statewide uniformity. The services I received here and based my lifestyle on just weren't available there," he said.

Because of this problem statewide legislation was passed in the early 1970s requiring uniform service levels in major health care programs.

"But now there is a tendency, because of the block-granting process, to eliminate that uniformity," he said.

"And there's certainly no uniformity in other states or within states," Baldwin added.

Because he is confined to a wheelchair, Sanders needs attendant care services to help him with some daily tasks, like getting out of bed. The care, he said, is less expensive to the state than if it put him into an institution.

"There's an apparent constitutional precedent that a person has a right to live in the least restrictive environment possible, which implies that you just can't warehouse people in institutions with inadequate care," Sanders said.

"The average cost is about $800 a month to keep an individual in his own home as opposed to $1,140 a month for a skilled nursing facility. On the surface that is an incredibly social and fiscal argument for at *home or community-based* services."

The dilemma is that all state programs are ultimately linked to federal financial participation, he said. And Medicaid, the most accessible service for many disabled, is geared not toward keeping people in their own homes, but toward putting them into institutions.

Since the federal government put a limit on how much money the services Sanders uses will get, the state must pay any costs over that limit. "Having reached that maximum limit, now the state has a tremendous incentive to keep people in institutions, where they can get 50 percent of federal assistance rather than keeping you at home where the state pays 100 percent. Even though it's cheaper for the taxpayer to keep you at home," he said.

Since state residents pay federal taxes, "it's just a question of politics — who wants to eat it. Will the state legislator want to be responsible and have a higher state budget, saving you money on your federal taxes? That's kind of unlikely. That's not politics."

History

Continued from p. 2

and Latino influences.

"We forget about the African and Indian element in our midst. There is a lack of recognition of their input," he said.

The next movement of Latinos may be to leave the Mission District. New settlers in the district are not poor immigrants but single professionals, buying and fixing up Victorians and bringing in higher rents and condo conversions.

"The Mission is the last rea resemblance of a residential community in San Francisco," said Gonzales. "It's close to downtown, and a lot of speculators are trying to capitalize on that."

From today's real estate speculators to yesterday's hostile gold miners, many Latinos feel they have always been forced out of their homes. This may explain why Joaquin Murietta, though considered by some to be a bloodthirsty bandido, holds a special place in the minds of Latinos as one who resisted persecution.

Baron said the dispute over details in Murietta's story are irrelevant.

"Chicanos say he was a Mexican, and Chilenos say he was Chileno. The important thing is he was Latino. He was forced to do what he did, and he provided leadership at the time it was needed."

In 1853, Ranger Harry Love collected a $1,000 reward by presenting Murietta's head, hastily preserved in whiskey, to state authorities. Murietta was so fierce, legend has it, that his flowing mustache continued to grow right there in the jar.

The head sat quietly in a downtown San Francisco museum until the 1906 earthquake, when the jar was thrown from its dusty shelf, crashed to the floor and presumably destroyed in the fire.

Enrollment

Continued from Page 3.

right for an entry level position. But your chances for career advancement are slim."

Some students do not know what is required of them to transfer to a four-year college, he said.

"There is a lot of misunderstanding by students on what are the transfer proceedures simply because they are not talking to a counselor," Royale said.

Many students choose not to see a counselor or decide to see one after being in school for four or five years, he said.

One student who came to see Royale had more than 170 units from a community college. "He thought that the more units he had, the better his chances of getting accepted at SF State." The maximum number of lower division units a student can transfer to SF State is 70 units.

At a Board of Trustees meeting last March, Chancellor W. Ann Reynolds announced the formation of a committee that will look into the low Hispanic enrollment problem in the CSU system.

Royale adds that administrators have a self-interest in trying to solve the problem of low Hispanic enrollment because if the trend continues, total enrollment in the CSU system will decline, which translates to fewer jobs for faculty.

Blackford

Continued from Page 9.

handicapped you have to "force the system to work."

Being confined to a wheelchair makes activities doubly hard. Picking up the phone is a triumph in planning and commitment. First, she must plan how to maneuver the chair to the phone. Next, she must make sure she has a good grip on the phone so it doesn't drop out of her hand, onto the floor, and out of reach. Finally, she is ready to talk, but sometimes all the planning is wasted, she said, because the caller has the wrong number. She shrugs her shoulders and says , "It's a little inconvenient."

But she remains the incurable optimist. "You are a trusting person," she said, referring to herself. When she needs something from another person, she gives simple instructions anyone could understand. And most people don't mind helping her. "They're lovely. Everyone wants to be a lifesaver."

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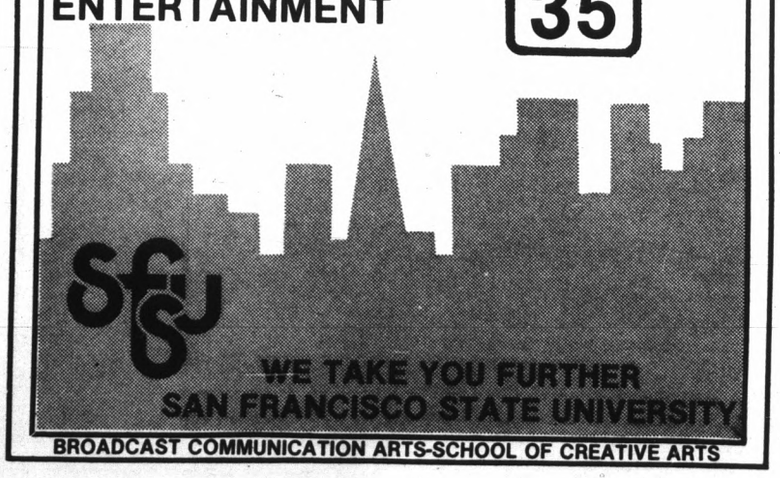

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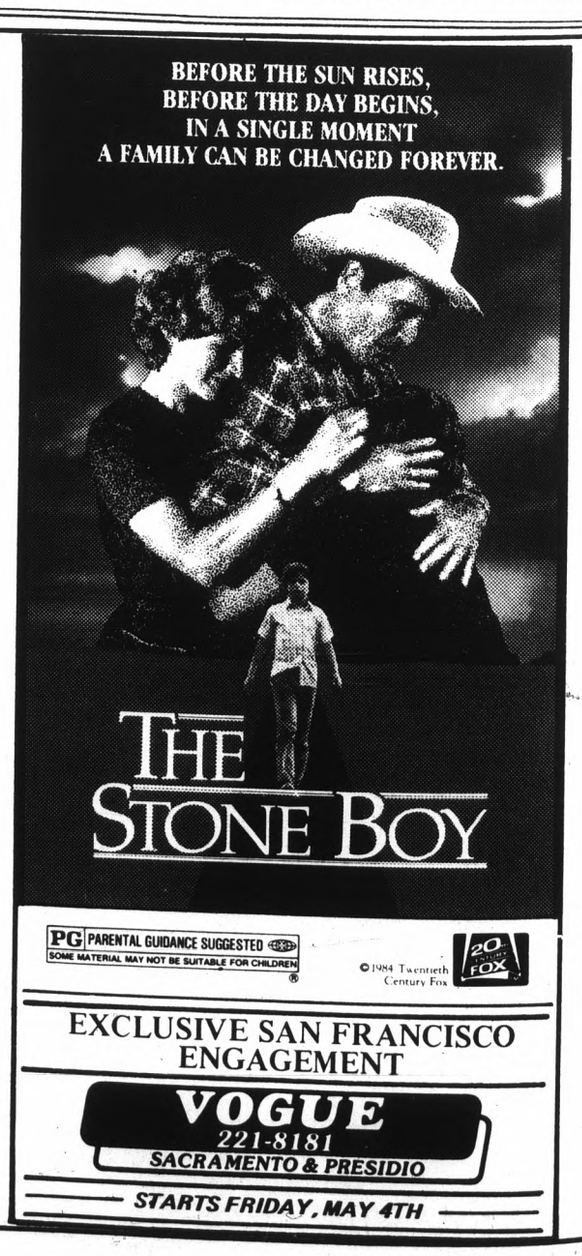

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New computer lab opens this summer

By Ingrid Becker

Student access to campus computers could improve next semester when a second lab featuring 30 IBM personal computers opens in the business building this summer.

Additional plans to improve computer systems on all CSU campuses are being considered. If approved they will mean larger more efficient computers for student use.

According to Arturo Salazar, associate business professor, the new computer lab in the business building will be equipped with computers similar to those found in the professional world.

The Computer Center in the Old Administration building as well as eight labs throughout campus are equipped with computer terminals which are linked to either one of two rental computer systems. The 7,700 students who use campus computers share access to the computer files stored in these systems. A few personal, or micro-computers are in the labs now, but the new lab will have the most.

In this lab, Salazar said, the computers will be able to operate independently like the other micro-computers on campus, but they will also have access to a central file which will enable students to share information. Programs for courses will be easily available to a number of students at once.

The campus computer system, which broke down for a week last month causing many professors to postpone lab assignments and creating a backlog for the 2,700 students who use the system, would be replaced if the CSU plan recommended by Salazar and other campus representatives is approved, Salazar said.

According to Arlen Rauschkolb of Computing Services, the smaller of the two campus systems, which is scheduled for replacement, is "old and inefficient." The disk drive required repair last month. He said he looks forward to the replacement of the 10-year-old system, increasing computer access for students.

The number of courses using computers is increasing steadily he said. "The smaller system is saturated with the maximum number of students using it now. Computing has become so central to courses that computers are taken for granted," said Rauschkolb.

While an additional 40 computer terminals linked to the main system were installed in the campus labs and 10 micro-computers were purchased last semester, the number of students able to use the system is limited by its size. However, a proposal to install a second computer lab with 40 terminals in one of the science buildings is underway.

In general, Rauschkolb said, the computer planning emphasis is on the purchase of micro-computers.Since most busineses and schools use micro-computers, also known as personal computers, "It is important to provide students with the proper exposure to them," Rauschkolb said.

Student access to all computers has improved this semester from previous ones when waits of up to two hours were common.

Professor Ramona Knowles said, "There is a need for more access because the number of classes utilizing computers is increasing. There is still competition for terminals."

The Computer Center operates on a walk-in basis, but use of labs in the different schools requires a reservation for two hours of use. Knowles said getting access to a terminal is "Not too difficult but it requires careful planning."

According to student computer consultant May Shum, who helps students with computer assignment problems in the business lab, the reservation system works well. Waits for terminals are usually no longer than 15 minutes.

"There is less of a problem since we added more terminals here," she said.

She recommended that students use the lab during off-times such as evenings.

Student consultant Jean Chen in the Computer Center agreed that waits for terminals are shorter than last semester, the longest being half-an-hour during peak daytime hours between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Correction

Phoenix wishes to clarify statements which appeared in last week's story, "Earthquake Brings Theory Into Perspective."

Jon Galehouse, professor of geology, was reported to have "left the building the moment the shaking started." Galehouse actually said he left the building after the shaking "stopped."

The statement, "I wasn't sure how I was supposed to react. . .I didn't know if I should just leave the building, stand under a doorway or crawl under my desk," was incorrectly attributed to Galehouse.

Galehouse was also misquoted as saying, "The next major quake will take place along the San Andreas Fault." Galehouse actually said it would "most likely" take place along that fault.

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All new undergraduate students who entered SFSU in Spring 1984 and who are required to complete the 48-unit GE Program requirements *must take* the Entry Level Mathematics (ELM) examination. The ELM examination will be given on Saturday, May 12, and Saturday, July 21.

To obtain Fall 1984 CAR registration packets, students who are subject to this requirement *must take* the ELM exam on one of the above dates, or show proof of an ELM-approved test or course exemption. Students who do not *take* either the May 12 or July 21 ELM exams *cannot register for courses at SFSU for the Fall 1984 semester.*

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Sports

Trying to keep track of Carmen Morrison

By Ken Heiman

Evil-doers and purse snatchers beware: trackster Carmen Morrison may well be in hot pursuit.

Morrison, a freshman on the women's track team at SF State, not only holds school records in the 400-meter hurdles and 400-meter relays, she holds the team record for apprehending suspects.

"About a month ago, I was waiting for a ride home from school at the corner of 19th Avenue, when I heard this woman scream. I found out that her purse had been snatched by a group of teenagers. I took off after them and caught one of them. He was pretty exhausted by the time I caught up," said Morrison.

Since coming to SF State from Pennsylvania last year, Morrison has been involved in two similar situations.

Morrison, 5 foot 4 inches, 121 pounds, said, "Both the guys I chased were a lot larger than I am. It was just a reflex action. If I had stopped to think about it, I might not have done it," she said.

How did Morrison feel about performing this heroic act?

"I'm no Wonder Woman. I felt a little shaken after it was over, but I also felt real good about it," she said.

Morrison must also feel good about her past performances on the track team, having set a school record in the long jump two weeks ago with a jump of 18'1½" and helping the outstanding women's 400-meter relay team qualify for the NCAC Nationals with a record-setting time of 46.9.

Freshman relay team member Ruth Whitehead, who set an impressive school record in the 100-meter hurdles with a time of 14.3 three weeks ago, said that Morrison has a "motherly" image on the track team.

"As one of the team representatives, I've sort of gotten into a leadership role. I'm very verbal . . . I tend not to hold too many things in," said Morrison.

Gina Owens, another relay team member who is doing well in the 100-meter and 200-meter dash, said Morrison sets a good example for other members on the track team.

"Carmen's a very supportive and devoted individual. I have a great deal of respect for her. Her strengths outweigh her weaknesses by a longshot," said Owens.

Her strengths have not been overlooked by the coaching staff either.

"She's a tough competitor. She has good speed and utilizes that speed well, but she needs to work on her technique. Right now, she's almost a novice," said Mike Orechia, assistant track coach.

Morrison said her strong point is her endurance. This quality may be an important prerequisite for competing in her specialty event, the women's heptathalon.

The heptathalon is a grueling two-day, seven-event contest consisting of 100-meter hurdles, high jump, shot put, long jump, javelin and the 800-meter and 200-meter runs.

"I wanted to compete in the heptathalon to find out what my abilities are. It allows you to see your potential in all different areas. It's also fun," said Morrison.

Trackster Carmen Morrison By Mary Angelo

An area in which she could use some improvement, Morrison said, is the budgeting of her time. "I work full-time, I go to school full-time and I train 15 hours a week. I'm starting to wear down."

Although Morrison described her strongest event as the intermediate (400-meter) hurdles, most of the attention she has been receiving has focused on her long jumping abilities.

"The long jump was really a fluke. Coach Harry Marra first had me doing the long jump for extra points," she said.

But Morrison's past performances on the team are no accident. In the 400-meter hurdles, for example, she is only three seconds away from qualifying for the Olympic trials in June.

Her unique sports philosophy might be responsible for her successful athletic endeavors. "I would describe myself as an agressive competitor. Without agression, you might as well not be there," Morrison said.

"Relaxing is the hardest thing about competing. When the gun goes off to start the race, I usually tense up. To solve this problem, I sort of 'put myself away' in a quiet place and do some imagery exercises," said Morrison.

Morrison, along with her other relay team members, Donna Rowe, Ruth Whitehead, Gina Owens and Jackie Hardman, may be partially responsible for the women's winning track team record of 6-2 overall and 4-2 conference, Last year, the women's track team won one meet.

Morrison, 28, hopes to graduate in a few years with a degree in sports physiology. "After college, I would like to coach alternative sports programs to handicapped people. I feel a lot of these kids have untapped potential. They have talents most people don't even know about."

Apparently, so do certain women tracksters.

The trials of sailing

By Fran Clader

In 1979, Bill Barton was among the survivors of the fatal Fastnet Race — a 600-mile roller-coaster ride from England around Fastnet Rock off Ireland and back.

Of the 303 boats that started, 85 finished, 70 were towed or escorted to safety, 77 suffered 360 degree knockdowns through the turbulent ocean, more than 100 were knocked horizontal, with their masts touching the water, five sank, 24 crews abandoned their yachts and 15 lives were lost. The remainder dropped out as the conditions worsened.

Today, Barton, a former SF State student, is trying to survive the rigorous and, at this point, sudden death trials for the Summer Olympics in the 28-foot Soling — the largest boat in the sailing competition.

The three-man crew on "Team Sausalito" has already encountered a setback which could have brought an abrupt end to its Olympic hopes.

Barton, as tactician and sail trimmer, along with crewmembers Jeff Madrigali, helmsman, and Dave Steed, foredeck, both of Tiburon, competed in National competition in Florida recently. The competition narrowed the field to the top 20 American boats for the trials in Los Angeles on May 12.

"Jeff dislocated his shoulder one day before the race. I didn't think we'd be able to sail in the regatta. It was a real blow," Barton said.

The three sought out the expertise of the St. Louis Cardinals' trainer and the team physician, who happened to be in town with the team.

The physician was leery about the injury, but the trainer felt Madrigali would be all right with limited movement. "I brought a brace, and we just strapped his arm in," said Barton.

When the series had ended "Team Sausalito" placed 10th among the Americans and 13th overall.

The team, formed slightly more than a year ago, practices three times a week on San Francisco Bay.

Local knowledge of wind shifts, currents and a familiarity with the bay's quirks worked to the team's advantage. "Team Sausalito" finished fifth in the West Coast eliminations April 13-15, which Barton called, "the second chance to make it" after the Nationals.

The purpose of the eliminations was to choose 10 more teams to race in the trials. The 29 other entrants in the Soling class comprise "Team Sausalito's" competition.

The Olympic trials race schedule is four days racing, three days off and four days on. The boat that finishes first goes to the Olympics in July. The second place finisher is sent as a back up. At this point it's sudden death competition.

Barton, a Mill Valley resident, has had experience at this stage of the game. In 1972 he competed in the Olympics in a Soling, and his brother, Bob, went as an alternate the same year.

"I wouldn't mind going even as an alternate," Barton said of this year's games.

However, if experience lends substance to a competitor's chances, then Barton should be well on his way to racing for the gold.

He grew up sailing his father's boat on Long Island Sound, and he raced dinghies as a child. He has been sailing ever since. "I always wanted to keep it as a hobby," he said.

The years since those days in Long Island have not weathered Barton. At 37, 6 foot 4 inches, 210 pounds, the blond, sturdy Barton said he's in good physical shape. "In sailing, age doesn't matter as much. I've always been involved in sports. (Physically) I'm as good or better as anyone else I'm up against."

In a way, it is ironic that Barton has a psychotherapy practice in the city. Recognizing the psychological aspects of competition is becoming almost as important as concentrating on the performance.

"I visualize sailing and receiving a gold medal around my neck — that's my first thought in the morning," said Barton smiling. When asked if he sees himself winning in his "daydreams," Barton said, "Not always, but I'm passing boats all the time."

From left, Jeff Madrigali, Bill Barton and Dave Steed.

"The competition is real stiff the whole way down," said Barton. "The key is to hang in there and win the last race. I think whoever wins the U.S. trials will win the gold." He dismissed other countries as a threat. "I don't think about other countries competing, because it's all the United States."

"I think they're doing really well," said Bill Kreysler, a boardmember of the San Francisco Bay Sailing Association which is funding the team's effort.

"I think they're going to have a tough time, though. The others have been working longer and harder and they have more funds."

The funding has been tight for every Olympic hopeful, and sailors probably have the highest expenses.

"We need new sails, a main, jib and spinnaker," said Barton. "Each costs about $700."

From the start, the team figured it would need $20,000. Members have already raised and spent $12,000. "I think we can make it with another $5,000," Barton said.

Even with all his experience one would tend to think that since the Olympics is the ultimate in performance and competition, the participants would feel slightly unnerved about the enormity of the event. But the mild mannered and amiable Barton said, "It's just another race, but a very important race. We know all of the guys we'll compete against."

However, knowing one's foes may make the kill that much more difficult.

Sidelines

TENNIS — MEN'S

The men's tennis team finished the season with a 4-14 overall record, 1-5 in conference.

TRACK

Gator Mike Peters came up as a triple winner in Saturday's loss to Chico. Although the men's track team was defeated 100-60, Peters led the field in the 100-meter run with a time of 10.5, the 200-meter run with 21.8 and the 400-meter relay with a team time of 41.5.

Other winners include Keith Hastings in the 400-meter intermediate hurdles with a time of 53.9, Peter Kirk in the 800-meter run at 1:50.0, David Lindberg in the long jump with a leap of 22' 2¼", Steve Koel in the javelin throw at 219' 3" and James McClanahan with a pole vault of 15'.

The women's team had the weekend off. Tomorrow, the women will participate here in the Johnny Mathis Invitational from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday, the men will be on the track. All the teams in the Gators' regular conference will attend the meet, as well as the Australian Junior National team, Division I Fresno State, the Golden Bear Track Club and the Bay Area International Track Club.

The men's team is fifth in the conference with a record of 3-4. Only Koel has racked up a NCAC qualifying distance, although Keith Hastings, John Farrell, James McClanahan, Mike Peters and the relay team of Peters, Tom Burns, Tony McDonald and Jeffrey Thompson, are all close to making qualifying times.

SOFTBALL

The women split a doubleheader Friday against UC Davis on Maloney Field. The visitors won the first game 2-0 in 12 innings, but the Gators rallied to win the second game 5-1.

Saturday was a repeat of Friday's effort except the opponent and the outcome of the games was different.

The Gators won the first game against Sonoma State, 5-3, but lost the momentum in the second game to lose 8-1.

BASEBALL

The men ended their season with a three game loss over the weekend. All three defeats came at the hand of a dominate Hayward State team.

Friday's game brought a clue of what was ahead as the Gators lost 6-5 after 11 innings.

Saturday the team lost both games of the doubleheader. The scores were 6-4 in the first game after which the Gators were dealt a trouncing of 17-8.

The team had a final record of 19-17 conference and 24-31 overall.

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Arts

Eurythmics: double-edged passion

By Noma Faingold

When Annie Lennox, lead singer of the duo, Eurythmics, dashed on stage and belligerently repeated "Huh" a dozen or so times like she was James Brown, it was safe to assume that she wouldn't let her melancholy lyrics get in the way of her captivating, yet menacing presence.

On Saturday night, in the first of two sold-out shows at the Kabuki Theater, Lennox and Dave Stewart, co-producers of Eurythmics' sophisticated techno-pop sound, brought with them a six-piece band and three female back-up singers, who looked like clones wearing sterile white suits and shiny black "That Girl" wigs.

With the funk-style bass guitar complimenting the high-pitched frantic keyboards, sounding like an impatient person continuously ringing a doorbell, Lennox sang "The First Cut."

Her first of three costumes was an oversized red-plaid (she's originally from Scotland) pantsuit. At times her copper, militarily cut hair looked as if it was in flames when she was lit in stop-light red from behind.

Throughout the two-hour performance, there seemed to be several things going on at once. One minute the stage was lit to make Lennox look like an Art Deco silhouette figure while Hollywood-style search lights projected from several angles.

Next there was footage of clouds drifting across three pyramid-shaped fabric screens while the ensemble performed its current hit, "Here Comes the Rain Again."

At one point, the backup singers left their platform and went off stage for a moment. They returned without their jackets, revealing black camisoles, and walked mechanically across the front of the stage like Stepford wives.

Annie Lennox and Dave Stewart; forceful stylized energy.

The highly stylized, elaborate components made the show slick and theatrical, but did not take away from the Lennox persona, which was part Grace Jones, and part Joni Mitchell, but mostly unique. The make-up Lennox wore made her look like one of those stark air-brushed cards with her magenta blush rubbed on in the shape of boomerangs around each temple.

Lennox's songs dealt mostly with dualities in life, particularly about relationships. But she didn't play a sorry Tammy Wynette ("Stand By Your Man"), nor was she like the one-dimensional, shrewish rocker Joan Jett.

Lennox writes about deep personal pain with irony, much the way Elvis Costello does.

Her voice sounded like it came from the depths of a hollowed-out chamber, especially when echo devices were used. It was ghoulishly haunting at times and densely thick and grunty at others.

She articulated lyrics fully, but the tempo of most songs was faster than the recorded versions. The pace intensified with each number and seemed to energize the audience further.

Her range was extensive, particularly on the lower end of the musical scale. When she breathily improvised on vocals with a "huh" or a "oooooh," it sounded sensuous and hardened at the same time.

On "Regrets," she sang "I've got a delicate mind. I've got a dangerous nature, my fists collide with your furniture. I'm an electric wire and I'm stuck inside your head."

Her mood slowly transformed into that of a boxer. She danced laterally on the downbeat, shifting from one foot to the other. Her double-edged smile was wide, her teeth pronounced, making it look like she wore a mouthpiece.

Lit in crimson, and singing with a muted bluesy harmony, she thrust her red-gloved fist at the audience over and over while she forcefully sang, "That's right, that's right . . ."

The erie but upbeat evening ended with the third encore, "Jennifer." The show then suddenly went from the calculated to the macabre.

Lennox walked back out methodically, wearing a tight, black leather two-piece suit with a matching flat-top hat. She held her glistening flute tightly in one hand, while rhythmically hitting the palm of her other hand with the instrument, like a beat cop displaying his night stick to intimidate.

The lights dimmed, making the leather look like purple lame as the synthesizer hypnotically hummed. At the mike stand, she stopped moving and sang, "Jennifer, with your orange hair . . . Jennifer with your dress of deepest purple. Jennifer, where are you tonight? Underneath the water."

When Lennox finished singing, she turned away from the audience and stood motionless until the electronic droaning subsided.

Student soloists jazz up big band sound

By Harry Johnson

Nearing the end of an entertaining but uninspired set, the SF State Jazz Ensemble broke loose with a fast, bluesy tune called Fannie Mae, igniting the audience at McKenna Theater Sunday afternoon.

Dressed like one of the Blues Brothers, in a black-silver suit and wearing shades, Brian Snapp belted out the raunchy lyrics and blew a mean blues harp to this rocking Jaco Pastorius composition. Meanwhile, the big band's brass and sax players happily sang background vocals, leading into dueling saxophones. The tenor players, Kevin Coyle and Rob Travaglini, shared a center stage microphone while exchanging expert solos.

This rendition, arranged by one of the trombonists, Andrew Luey, was enough to make any crowd of rock fans get up and dance. Unfortunately, this sparse but responsive audience, mostly friends and family of the band members, filled fewer than 70 of the hall's 700 seats.

The 18-piece band, led by professional musician and part-time teacher Cal Lewiston, is comprised mostly of students in the music department's jazz emsemble course. The class meets for two hours twice a week. The players in the individual sections — brass, woodwind, rhythm — practice together outside of class. Each member is responsible for learning the music on his or her own.

"I try to show the practical aspects of playing music professionally," said Lewiston. "But I also try to get them to play for the pure joy of it."

During the concert, that joy was apparent. "Deep Six," six players and a vocalist, mostly members of the ensemble, opened the show. It took them several numbers, including one written by pianist Joey Edelman, to get into the groove. By the fifth tune, "Stolen Moments," the group had tightened up and the soloists were in top form, including Edelman, the versatile Snapp on tenor sax, Lisa Garcia on alto and Lionel Emde on trumpet.

"We had the jitters," said drummer Edmond Sassin, who was sitting in with the combo. "It's normal for young musicians, especially opening the show." Overall, he said, the concert was "really good."

The ensemble's program consisted of seven compositions. The second, "A Matter of Time," was written by Dan Buegeleisen, a musician who had recently left the band to tour with a circus. This medium-tempo tune featured one of the many fine alto sax solos by Garcia, one of the three women in the band.

The final selection, an arrangement of "My Shining Hour" by former SF State student Charlie Gray, showcased the master Lewiston, himself. His trumpet solo — strong, clean and clear — was superb. Other superlative performances were offered by saxophonist Coyle and electric bassist Rob Wullenjohn.

Perhaps the best part of the show, the encore, was missed by half the audience, who had left before it began. By then the band members were very loose and they began improvising on a tune with an upbeat tempo. Many players, between casually walking around the stage, performed excellent solos, including Edelman on piano, tenor players Coyle and Travaglini, Allen Foster on guitar, Sassin on drums, trombonists Joseph Westrup and Dane Ralicke, and trumpeters Lionel Emde and Dennis Aquilina. "Deep Six" singer Taber Shadburne and trombonist Westrup got together for a "doop-doop-blee-doop" vocal duet that also complemented the festive encore. Shadburne is a competent vocalist, although in the opening set he overdid the "bop-bop-bee-doo-wops."

According to Lewiston, who plays locally with his own big band, the sound has never gone out of style.

"You hear (big band music) all the time in background music on TV, radio and commercials," he said. "Nowadays, it's often combined with rock style.

"Rock and roll is one style, but when you see a big rock production on TV it's always a band with a lot of horns. That's what the big band sound is all about — those horns. It has become the American sound."

To illustrate the natural transition from jazz to rock, Lewiston used the example of Quincy Jones, a former trumpeter with the Count Basie band who later formed and recorded with his own big band. Today, Jones is producing and arranging rock music, including Michael Jackson and his multi-million selling album, "Thriller."

By Mary Angelo

Versatile soloist Brian Snapp on tenor saxophone.

Twice during the show Lewiston suggested sending letters to the administration asking for more music department funding. He said the combo class, the type that produces small jazz groups like "Deep Six," was cancelled due to budget cuts at the end of last semester.

"The players are doing it on their own, anyway," he said, standing backstage after the concert. "The interest is there and the class is needed. Some of the best new music comes out of small groups."

Another jazz concert, this one featuring small combos, will be held Wednesday, May 16 at noon in the Barbary Coast.

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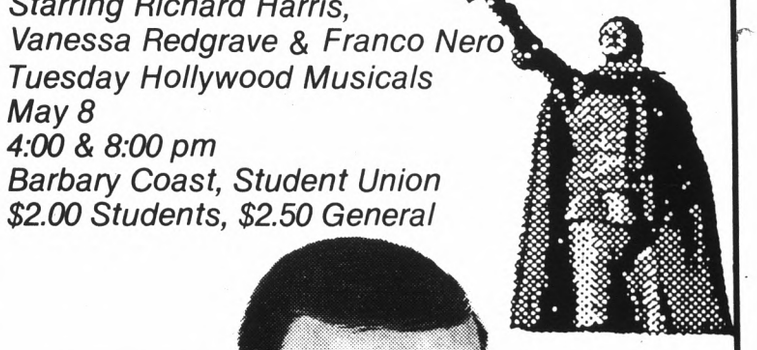

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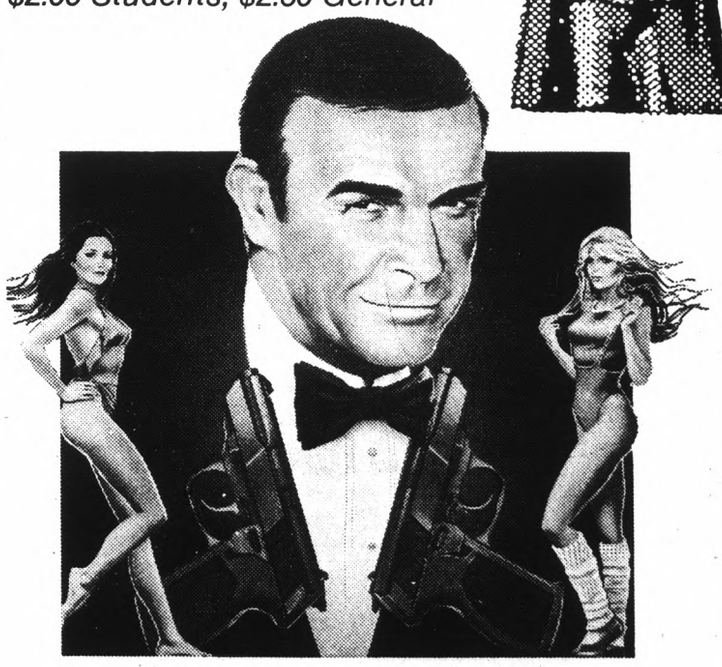

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Backwords

The signs, they are a changin'

By Lynn Porter

When Uncle Sam first appeared on a billboard at Market and Laguna he announced that America was going to *Europe on Pan Am. Some of his citizens* changed that to read, "America's going toward fascism."

The well-dressed Hastings man on the Market Street billboard cushioned between a hot dog bun over the message, "Get your buns to Hasting's August sale," received more dressing: mustard-yellow paint slathered across his physique.

Call it billboard alteration, vandalism or art.

Call it anything you want.

For those who do it, it doesn't really matter. For some in the Mission and South of Market, billboard messages offend and alienate. So, in the middle of the night, or even in mid-afternoon, they alter them with a little paint, a touch of sarcasm, and more than a hint of anger.

there and rearranging the image a little bit."

While billboard alteration may be cheap, it is not necessarily easy, according to Steve, (not his real name) who has been altering billboards for about five years. Most of the work is in the preparation, he said.

First one person gets an idea, the he and friends measure the billboard, then perhaps photograph it. He said friends of his often go over to Foster and Kleiser, a national outdoor advertising company with an office in Oakland, posing as artists. They are given billboard paper the company does not want.

"If we had to use our own paper it would be prohibitive," said Steve. Sometimes a slide projection is used to trace the image on the paper and then everyone help paints it. It is work, Steve said, but also a lot of fun.

Joe (not his real name) said he once changed 100 to 150 Bank of America signs to read "Ban America." His present spree of billboard alteration in the city began about two years ago.

Frustrated with the electoral process and offended by most corporate advertising, Joe said altering billboards gives him a chance to present an alternative viewpoint.

"It's a way of saying that not everybody agrees with the dominant information," said Joe.

Joe, who has a bachelor of arts degree in film, said he is performing a public service. What appeals to him is that it's cheap.

"The thing with billboards is you can tap into all this capital," said Joe. "They spend all this time making these billboards, which to me are politically offensive, and you can rearrange the whole meaning of the billboard rather quickly by just changing a word here and a word

A small-framed man with dishwater blond hair and blue eyes, Joe agrees that billboard alteration can be a lot of fun but he said it also has a serious side.

He points to a photograph of a Camel cigarette billboard in which the ruggedy handsome man has been decapitated by a large splotch of white paint.

The advertisement is a reflection of the media's obsession with the handsome and beautiful, he said. The only ad models outside these parameters, he said, "have a problem with their floors, are overweight, or are part of an Alka Seltzer advertisement.

"Some people actively feel oppressed by these images."

Joe points to photographs of alterations done to a series of billboards focused on getting Muni riders who do not pay fares to pay. The public message was initiated by the mayor's office.

The original billboard pictured a group of people hovering over a small figure who apparently had copped a Muni ride. Looming over the figure is a large man that looks

as though he is about to tear the smaller guy's arm off and a woman thrusting her umbrella diabolically above the little guy's head as the Muni driver points to the fare box.

In the altered billboard, instead of the little guy in the middle being the bad guy, Mayor Dianne Feinstein was the object of everyone's anger.

"No fare is not fair, pay your fare share on the Muni," was changed to "Fare is no fair, don't pay your fare share on the Muni."

Joe said he objected the the Muni billboards because the campaign only gets people mad at each other.

Alan Siegal, Muni spokesman, said people in the railway reacted to the alterations the same way they do to any vandalism, calling it counterproductive and sad.

Joe also believes that what he does is vandalism. Although he calls it political vandalism he realizes that vandalism by any name is illegal. According to Section 594 of the California Penal Code, subsection B2, if the amount of the defacement, damage, or destruction is less than $1,000, vandalism is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months or a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

Joe said two of his friends were picked up for vandalizing billboards and spent three days in jail.

Providing the proper security while the actual alteration is in progress is something Joe takes seriously. He and friends use a system where a lookout with a whistle watches for the police while others work on the billboard. One whistle means police are in the vicinity, but not to stop working. Two whistles means to stop.

"We've altered billboards at noon on Sunday, then filmed and documented the work," said Joe. The only people he worries about are the police.

"Everyone else just sits and gawks a little bit, but not for long. They get bored if you take too long. If you figure that people are not going to stop and help people for rapes, they are not going to do anything about billboards."

Steve said he doesn't wait around for reactions to his work but friends who see it tell him they like it.

Billboard alteration is a spontaneous act, he said. A new billboard goes up every day, according to Steve, and you have to be quick to beat the other guy to the punch. When talking about a hit, Steve waves his hands and talks fast.

"I was gonna hit this one. This is at South Van Ness and 14th. I was gonna hit this one. I went there and someone had already done (it). I could never figure out who did this one, and they did a really good job. Blew my mind so I went right down the street and did another one."

Opposed to all forms of advertising because he said it creates false needs and perpetuates a cycle of consumption, Steve laments the 1977 defeat of Proposition W, which would have outlawed billboards in San Francisco. According to Steve, advertisers try to get consumers to associate the product with a sense of identity.

"These people impose themselves upon us, they coerce us and they try to arrest us, to stop us. They try to tell us what to do and who we are."

An ex-sports writer and presently a student, Steve plays down the group aspect of billboard alteration. He doesn't want to speculate on why others do it but said that he comes from a political point of view and is interested in the arts. The people he knows who alter billboards run the gamut from artists to punks and a combination thereof, he said.

"There's not a platform among the activity. There's artist people. There's political people, there's people who, you know, whatever rebels, criminals, punks, vandals. There's vandalism in it — it borders on graffiti at times and it borders on murals at times."

Steve hurries along from one photograph to another, avoiding questions about the human interest side of the story. Particulars don't seem to concern him. He laughed when asked how many he has done. "Ugh. . . 20. What is this, an exit poll?" he asks.

Is it vandalism? "To me that's a non-question. I am unclear about the meaning of vandalism. Let's just say it has redeeming social value."

Some people, however, don't agree with Steve about the intrinsic worth of billboard alteration. For Al Reid, vice president of public relations for Foster and Kleiser, it's just vandalism.

"I don't understand the mentality of these people," said Reid. "If they want a job, why don't they ask us?"

Reid said between $200 and $1,000 worth of work goes into each billboard, the price varying on whether or not it is hand-painted.

Reid said one judge assigned a couple of people who vandalized Foster and Kleiser's billboards to "work around the yard here," he said. "They never vandalized again."

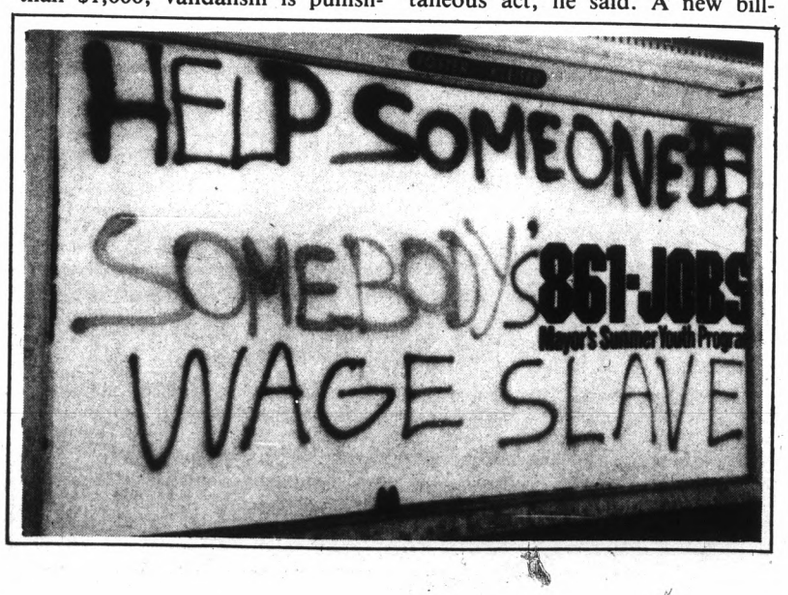
The possibility of getting caught won't stop Steve, however. He said he doesn't worry about the police, although some people do.

That billboard alteration is vandalism seems to make it appeal even more to those who do it. It is fun to use someone else's money to attack images that one doesn't like.

Steve said, however, they do little to bring about change. Like a flea on an elephant, the flea is too small to cause the elephant any real irritation.

That billboard alteration has the quality of an inside joke does not seem to faze the billboard vandals. By blending paint, anger and sarcasm they create images that make them feel less powerless in the face of corporate slogans. It is, however, a bitter blend.

Steve points to a picture of a billboard for the Cambodian Refugee Emergency Relief Fund. The message reads, "Save five lives with a dollar." Across the billboard someone has splattered, "Life is cheap."

Steve didn't do the alteration but appreciates the work. He objects to the idea that a dollar can do anything to attack the real causes of poverty. According to Steve, liberals think they can, through humanitarian aid, buy their way out of guilt for the misery they caused in the first place.

"I mean it sort of 'cynicizes' the cynic."